ESTABLISHED 1818

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,164—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	2 P.M. 22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4925	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4209	800	W. J. Nantes	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Messrs before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

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SURAT, 4th October. | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

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IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Becatinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 1st, 1894.

STEAMER FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

BOMBAY and PERSIA S. S. "NADERI" will SAIL on MONDAY, the 10th inst. Electric Light and Good Accommodation for Deck, Poop, Second and First Class Passengers, for Mombassa, Zanzibar and Mauritius. Cargo only for Mombassa and Zanzibar at Reduced Rates.
For Freight apply to

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,613 tons, on the 13th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th September, 1894. Agents.

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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1894. Agents.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

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During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
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Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

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Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

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	Cash.	Credit.
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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

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List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

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Manager.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DAILY IMPROVEMENTS are being made in SEWING MACHINES, and OURS are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and Complete with Accessories Best Wood-Work, &c.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO LET.—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SHOPS and OFFICE ROOMS, in Sirdar's Buildings, Old Secretariat. For particulars apply SIRDAR'S AGENCY.

WANTED, PASSAGE TO ENGLAND, First Week November, in Return for Services. Address "K. H.," care of Mrs. Robson, Livelands, Mussoorie.

WANTED, for the Sir Amir Ali Murad Hospital, at Khairpur, Sind, an L. M. & S. of not less than Three years' practice, or one with English qualifications preferred. Salary, Rs. 200. Apply to the VAZIER-KHAIRPUR STATE, Sind, on or before the 1st of October next.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS Indian Cigars, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 2, 1-12 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from selected and thoroughly Matured pure Dindigul Tobacco. They are mild, aromatic and free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower rates than any other Firm in Bombay. We guarantee to exchange the Cigar or return money if it is not approved of. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy, and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table; Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

PICTURES MOUNTED and FRAMED and sent in for Simla and Poona Exhibitions at extremely Moderate Rates.—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Meadow Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

£1,766.842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkars:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing done. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS, NOBLES, PUBLIC OFFICES, AND THE GENTRY.

Sale of an Ornamental and Valuable Dais, with Platform and Circular Tables.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the first and the ground floor of the new Municipal Office, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., the following:—

1 ornamental valuable dais and its platform.
13 „ circular tables (writing).

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHERS requiring good, sound Building Materials.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the Market Building, measuring about 83 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.

The Sale will be held at the Market premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 7, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay waler, about 15 hands, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria with remarkable coachbox.
4 strong Arab horses, the property of dealers going to their native country.
1 pair of splendid white French Pordels, very attractive.
1 bay arab horse, about 14½ hands, perfectly quiet to ride and drive.

BONA FIDE SALE.

To be Sold by Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., At the Goods Shed, Victoria Station, G. I. P. Railway,

The Property and Effects of the late W. H. MIDDLETON, Esq., consisting of clothes, furniture, books, portmanteau, trunk, railway rugs, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view on the day of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., beautiful Satsuma and Kaga flower vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of W. J. DEAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 7, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE OLD RACE-COURSE, ON THE RIPON ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Manroop Ladha and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Kurrimjee Moossajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of March, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the two messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate in the centre of the ground of the old Race Course at Byculla, Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 495 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of the Bombay Municipality, on the west by the vacant ground of Hirastulla Boskate, on the north by the ground of Khoja Rahimtoolla Moorjee, and on the south by the ground of Vallibhai Mamoodbhai, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, and registered by the Collector Land Revenue under No. 13605 and Survey No. 1-3332, and of assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 4023 (4-A) 4023 (4) and Street Nos. 215 CC and 215 C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may made to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Grant's Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plate, ware, crockery and glassware, a nearly new ebonized grand upright pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, wind proof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of T. WALMSLEY, Esq., Chief Engineer, R. I. M.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA AND LENS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.—
1 10 by 8 camera with one dark slide.
1 10 by 8 Lancaster's patent instantaneous lens with Irish diaphragms.
1 12 by 10 printing frame and 6 12 by 10 negatives.
Can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JULES MUMM AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—
11 cases each 1 dozen quarts Jules Mumm and Co.'s Champagne.
6 cases each 2 dozens pints Champagne.
Also a few boxes of slightly ullaged Champagne in quarts and pints and 2 cases of Port Wine.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following.—
1 gold watch by John Jones.
1 sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Justin Browne.
1 wrought-iron single door fire-proof safe by the Midland safe Company, 30 inches.
1 do. do. do. 32 inches.
1 do. double-door. do. 28 by 27 inches.
On account of the underwriters—
2 full-pressed bales wool.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
On account of the concerned—
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14·3, landed ex s s. Naderi, will be sold without reserve.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 2 CASES SWISS EMBROIDERED NET.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Makhanlal Bajrangilal.—

M A Z B R M } 242-43 2 cases 200 pieces Swiss embroidered net 51-52 inches 10 yards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 7, 1894.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 7th September, 1894, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1894, at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1894, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 31st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st, to THURSDAY, the 13th September next, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1894 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Tenth Day of September next, at 10 o'clock, in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 15th Day of August, 1894.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I, of 1891, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TEN LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) for the purpose of Various Works of improvement to the Properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to Holder in Thirty years, and will bear Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the Amount tendered to be Deposited on application,

And the Balance on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894.

The Deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (Gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the Interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.
FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the Balance of the Allotment on or before the 29th September, 1894.

I require the amount in _____
Debentures of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____
(Address) _____

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
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12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
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ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
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Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

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A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIR

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Colaba Causeway Drainage, Meeting at Mr. B. D. Banajee's, 6 p.m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Royal Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Temperance Meeting, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Sabarmati, Ponani, Naseri, and barque Golden Fleece entered, and the steamer s. s. Hoseinee left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Courtfield and Malacca entered, and the steamer Clitus left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practise, to-day, at 5 p.m.

THE GUN CLUB.—This Club will meet to-morrow afternoon (weather permitting), at Love Grove, Worli, at 4-15 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow, the 8th instant.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played to-morrow, Saturday, between the Robert Money School and the Fort High Shool, at 2 p.m., on the Esplanade ground.

GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game, this evening, with the Rangers' F. C., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to try and turn out.

SENT TO THE LEPER ASYLUM.—A Mahomedan leper, named Mahomed Sultan, aged thirty-five years, was, on Wednesday afternoon, removed in the Municipal van, to the Matoonga Leper Asylum.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match between the Rovers and A Company Loyal North Lancashire was played on the Cooperage, yesterday evening, and resulted in favour of the former team by three goals to *nil*.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF LANDING HORSES.—On Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, while some Australian horses were being landed in the Victoria Dock, three of them broke loose, and ran into the Waree Bunder Goods Station. Two of the animals were captured, and the third, while running out of the station, fell amongst some iron, and injured its right side so severely, that it died shortly afterwards.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Abdulla Ali, fireman on board the s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, was charged with stealing several gold coins, valued at Rs. 82, belonging to Spiridoane Lucil, also a fireman on board the same ship. The accused, who had previously been sent to jail for two years for a similar offence, was sentenced to a like term on this occasion.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe ... Sullivan
Overture	La Part Du Diable ... Auber
Valse	Acclamations ... Waldteufel
Selection	The Mikado ... Sullivan
Minuet	Baccherini ... Baccherini
Galop	Vivat ... Zikoff

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st N. L. Regiment will perform the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	The German Emperor's ... Eyre
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Valse	C'est Moi ... Rose
Arabian Dance	... Sarawolski
Selection	The Red Hussar ... Solomon
Polka	Bagatelle ... Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT BHOIWADA.—Chotalal Bapoo, residing on the first floor of his house, at Bhoiwada, has reported to the police that, during the brief absence of his wife, he himself being away at his work, someone entered the room, broke open a wooden-box, and carried off gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 431. Inquiries were made, but nothing was found, until some time afterwards, when, on a further search being made, a parcel containing a portion of the stolen property was found in a corner of the house.

FORGETTING TO LOCK THE SAFE.—On Wednesday morning, Premchund, a servant, employed in the firm of Bhimji Motiji, at Withalwady, reported to the police, that a theft of Rs. 25,000 had taken place in his master's firm during the previous night. The police immediately repaired to the spot, and upon inquiry ascertained that no theft had been committed, but that the door of the safe (which contained Rs. 23,000 in carreney notes and Rs. 12,000 in gold bullion and ornaments), had been left open during the night, through the negligence of the cashier of the firm, whose duty it was to look the safe and keep the key. It seems that, on discovering the safe open, the proprietor at once came to the conclusion that a theft had been committed, and, without making any examination of the safe, sent for the police.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Tatia Nana, aged forty years. It appears that, on Monday evening deceased was standing at a *pan* shop, at Gilder Street, Grant Road, and, on seeing Gopal Rama, a mill-hand, passing by, proffered some pan and supari, which Gopal declined to take. Tatia, who was at the time under the influence of liquor, thought himself insulted, and having taken off his shoe went to strike Gopal, who gave deceased a blow with a stick which he had in his hand, knocking him down. Tatia then appeared to be well and walked home, but on the following morning he suddenly became seriously ill. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday evening. After recording the evidence of the deceased's wife, the inquest was adjourned to the 10th instant.

COLABA CAUSEWAY DRAINAGE.—Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy Banajee has called a meeting of the residents of the Colaba Causeway, Grant's Buildings, Lansdowne Road, and Apollo Bunder to be held to-day, at 6 p.m, at his residence, No. 7, Colaba Causeway, known as "Harbour View," the Rev. E. Mortimer presiding. The meeting is to consider and adopt a resolution expressing regret at the delay of the Municipal authorities in commencing the temporary drainage of the district, sanctioned by the Standing Committee, towards the cost of which the Port Trust have granted a contribution; and to appoint a permanent committee, with power to add to their number, to draw the attention of the authorities to the sanitary requirements of the district when necessary; and, lastly, to ask the committee to represent the views of the meeting to the Corporation, and to request them to take in hand, with the least possible delay, the work of the temporary drainage of the district.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Raghoo and Kassam Mulloo were charged with theft in respect of a bag, containing flour, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to Odhavji Mulji. The first accused removed the bag from the verandah of the complainant's house, and sold it to the second accused for Rs. 2-8. Complainant having reported the matter to the police, Kassam was arrested, and pointed to the first accused as the man from whom he had purchased the flour. There being no evidence to prove a guilty intention on the part of second accused, he was discharged. The first accused (who had a record of nine previous convictions against him) was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or suffer six months' further imprisonment in default of payment. The magistrate also ordered two months of the imprisonment to be in solitary confinement.

THEFT BY A DISMISSED SERVANT.—Dr. R. N. Khory, residing at Cumballa Hill, reported to the police that, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, three gold studs, set with large pearls, and two gold sleeve links, set with pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 300, were stolen from his shirt in the bedroom during the previous night. The whole of the stolen property was subsequently recovered by the police, and the thief, a dismissed Goanese servant, named Augustine De Souza, was arrested. It appears that accused took the studs the same morning to a marwaree's shop, at Dhobie Talao, and pledged them for Rs. 15. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon he again went to the shop, and demanded a further sum of Rs. 10 on the property. A senior partner of the firm, who was absent in the morning, became suspicious, and made over the accused to the police. The property was subsequently identified by Dr. Khory as his own. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Augustine De Souza was charged, at the instance of Inspector Flemming, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the above articles, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR DAJI GUNGAJI.

WE regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadur Daji Gungaji, a retired police officer, which took place in Bombay, yesterday morning, at his former residence at Matharpacady, in his sixty-ninth year, from an attack of asthma. At the end of March last, after a service extending over fifty-five years, Mr. Daji Gungaji retired from the Bombay police force on a well-earned pension. On the 21st April, 1894, at a full parade of European and Native officers of the Bombay city police, Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, presented to Mr. Daji Gungaji, a valuable gold watch, subscribed for by European and Native police officers on his retirement from the service. Mr. Daji left Bombay on the 29th April, 1894, for his native country in Ratnagherry, where he had since been enjoying his pension. He returned, however, to Bombay about the time of the last Cocoanut Holiday, to arrange the final settlement of terms on which Government intended to grant to him some land as a reward for his past services. About three days ago he had an attack of asthma, which terminated fatally yesterday morning. He leaves behind him a widow in his native country. His funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was largely attended by police officers and all the men employed in the Police Commissioner's office. In respect to his memory the Byculla police head-quarters were closed yesterday.

The late Mr. Daji was born on the 5th April, 1826, at Masora, in Malwan taluka, near Ratnagherry. His parents were poor, and, after receiving some knowledge of the Mahratti language, he came to Bombay to get employment. He was first employed as a peon-boy in the service of Colonel Shortt, of the Army Clothing Department. In the year 1844, when he was only eighteen years of age, he joined the Bombay police force as a sepoy on a salary of Rs. 7 per month. He was a smart and intelligent lad, and was very much liked by his superiors, and rose by rapid promotion to a first-class jamadar in the year 1856. In the year 1861 he was promoted to a subedar on a monthly salary of Rs. 50, and five years later he was made a third-class inspector. In the year 1868 he became a second-class inspector, and four years later he was made chief inspector of the reserve branch of the Bombay police, which post he held up to the time of his retirement. For over fifty years the Rao Bahadur had served Government faithfully and well, and by his intelligence and upright conduct had earned the entire confidence and respect of his superiors, as well as the native community. In August, 1860, when the Rao Bahadur was a subedar in the "D" Division, he showed great zeal and activity in apprehending Tatia Suokoo (who was afterwards sentenced to be hanged), with a knife in his hand while murdering his mistress, Kooshee, and prevented him from murdering a policeman, as well as from committing suicide. He rendered excellent services in connection with the arrest of that arch-traitor, Moulvi Liakatali, who eluded capture for many years after the Mutiny. For this, on the recommendation of Sir Frank Souter, the Government of India conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur. During the State trials at Baroda, in which Mulharrao Gaekwar was tried on a charge of attempting to poison Colonel Phayre, the then Resident of Baroda, he gave valuable assistance and received a large money reward. In the year 1887 he displayed great courage in the case of Sayad Gool, who after murdering a woman at Parel, had run away to Aden. He was also of great assistance in the inquiry regarding the ship Aurora, which was fraudulently burnt about the year 1866. In April, 1890, the Rao Bahadur was presented with a sword enclosed in a richly-chased gold scabbard by Colonel Wilson, the then Commissioner of Police, for his long and meritorious services rendered to the police. He also rendered great assistance to the police at the time of the Dadur triple murder case, in which two Parsee ladies and a boy were brutally murdered. He was made a Justice of the Peace by the Bombay Government this year.

As stated above, a full parade of European and Native police officers took place at Byculla, on the 21st April last, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Daji, a gold watch subscribed for by the members of the police force. The presentation was made by Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police. In doing so, the Commissioner remarked that he had great pleasure in presenting the watch to the Rao Bahadur on his retirement after serving in the Bombay city police as boy and man for a period of fifty-five years. As soon as he was asked by the European officers of the police force to make the presentation, he gave his consent to it. He expressed his extreme regret at losing the services of an officer who for more than half a century had been an example to the force by his upright conduct, his sterling worth, his loyalty, and his intelligence. The Rao Bahadur entered the Bombay police when, he believed, not one of those now serving in the force was born, and he commenced his services when the city of Bombay itself, so to say, was in its infancy. He (the Rao Bahadur) had served under more than six Commissioners and had enjoyed their fullest confidence. The Rao Bahadur had behaved with conspicuous gallantry on many occasions, and the Government had recognised his worth by first granting him the title of Rao Saheb, then that of Rao Bahadur, by the presentation of a sword, and, lastly, by appointing him a Justice of the Peace. The present was in itself a testimony of the honour and respect in which he was held by the officers of the police force. In conclusion, Mr. Vincent wished him long life and good health to enjoy his well-earned pension in his native country.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld., was held at the company's registered offices, at No. 45 B Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., on Tuesday. On the motion of Mr. F. W. Shallis, seconded by Mr. Suleman Moladina, in the absence of Mr. H. Gill, the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Narayen Dhondiba took the chair. The shareholders recorded with much regret the untimely death of their late chairman Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee. On the motion of Mr. Jutha Harikohand, seconded by Mr. Vishvanath Dhondiba, the directors' report and audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June were adopted.

On the motion of Mr. F. W. Shallis seconded, by Mr. Suleman Moladina, a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, equal to 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared.

On the motion of Mr. Narayen Dhondiba seconded by Mr. Suleman Moladina, Mr. Tribhowandas Jadhowjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director.

Mr. Moroba Narayen was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 for the year.

The report was as follows :—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the usual annual report and the audited account of the company, and statement of profit and loss account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1894. The following is the result of this year's pressing compared with that of the previous season :—

	1893-94.		1892-93.	
Amraoti	9,965	bales.	9,366	bales.
Akola	5,527	,,	3,056	,,
Ahmednugger	5,878	,,	9,065	,,
Bijapur	11,856	,,	5,700	,,
	33,226	bales.	27,217	bales.

The amount at credit of profit and loss account, including the balance of Rs. 830-14-9, brought forward from last year, is Rs. 20,247-5-0. Out of this amount your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 40 per share (at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum), free of income-tax, amounting to Rs. 18,000, be paid to the shareholders of the company; that Rs. 2,000 be carried to the credit of the depreciation fund account; and that the balance of Rs. 247-5-0 be carried forward to next year's account. Your directors beg to report that they have, this year, added four more double roller Macarthy gins to the com pany's ginning factory at Bijapur, which, with the previous twelve gins, have ginned 2,434 bales and 273½ lbs. of cotton during the year under report. Your directors beg to inform the shareholders that they have sold the company's bungalow at Camp Amraoti to Mr. Moro Wishwanath Joshi, pleader, Amraoti, for Rs. 4,000, and that they have executed the deed, and sent it for its registration, and collection of the amount, at Amraoti. Your directors very much regret to state that your chairman, Mr. Ruttonsi Mooljee, died on the 18th of July last, and Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna, one of your auditors, on the 3rd of December, 1893. Mr. Tribhowandas Jadhowjee retires from the board under clause 110 of the articles of association, but is eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint an auditor, or auditors, for the ensuing year, and to fix his, or their, remuneration.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanse the head of dandruff.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. KARANI AND CO., BOOKSELLERS.

HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE DAVER AND OTHERS VS. PESTONJEE EDULJEE DHARWAR AND ANOTHER.

ON the 19th July Mr. Inverarity on behalf of certain shareholders and creditors of Messrs. J. B. Karani and Co., booksellers, now in voluntary liquidation, applied for an ex-parte order for the winding up of the company under the court, to put in force the powers given under Section 214 of the Companies Act, and to enquire into the conduct of Pestonjee Eduljee Dharwar and Sorabjee Kaikhosru Patuck, the liquidators, in regard to certain sales of property and goods made by them, and compel them to contribute such sums of money by way of compensation in respect of certain alleged misfeasances or breaches of trust as the court might think fit. His Lordship granted an order requiring the liquidators to appear before the court and give such explanations as might be required of them in regard to their conduct in connection with certain property and goods entrusted to them. On the 30th July, on the application of the Hon. Mr. Lang, his Lordship granted a rule nisi requiring the creditors and shareholders of the company above referred to, to show cause why the order of the 19th June should not be set aside. The latter order came on for argument, yesterday, when Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the shareholders and creditors; Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for Mr. C. E. Phillimore, the representative of creditors in England; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the liquidators.

Mr. Inverarity in showing cause against the rule obtained by the liquidators, said his clients had applied for the winding-up of the company, and they were prepared to show that the liquidators had been guilty of great misfeasances in regard to the property entrusted to them for disposal on behalf of the creditors. In England, the practice was for contributories to give notice to the liquidators in order that the latter should be enabled to make a similar application in place of the contributories themselves, and in the event of the liquidators refusing to take proceedings, the shareholders were at liberty to do so. In the present case, such a notice to the liquidators was not necessary, as the allegations were made against them personally, and it would have been simple nonsense to expect the liquidators, on receipt of such a notice, to come before the court and institute proceedings against themselves. Reference was made to the case in *re* the Gold Company, reported in the Chancery Division Reports, as showing that in all such cases, the shareholders were justified in instituting proceedings. Under Section 165 of the English Code, notices were served in such cases on the liquidators to appear before the court and show cause why they should not be heard on the notice, calling upon them to pay into court a certain sum of money that was demanded. In regard to the absence of any notice to the liquidators, the learned counsel said it was quite evident the liquidators did not want to take proceedings against themselves; and so his clients had been compelled to take up the matter at their own cost. It was their object to get the liquidators removed and the company wound up by the court, which was an expensive course, especially when it was remembered that nothing now had to be done in the matter of the liquidation, except getting from the liquidators the moneys which they should have made over to the company had they done their duties properly. The learned counsel's clients were, however, prepared to spend a certain amount of money in the investigation of the matter, and even if they failed in their endeavours, the company would lose nothing. Under Section 214 of the Act, it must be apparent to the court that the liquidators had committed misfeasances, and that being so, the learned counsel contended that the case was one which should be inquired into, as the liquidators had sold goods without inviting tenders.

The judge asked what the learned counsel suggested should be the practice followed when the case came on for hearing.

Mr. Inverarity answered that he should be allowed to call oral evidence in support of his case.

His Lordship: That is not the practice at home.

Mr. Inverarity answered in the negative, said that in the Chancery Division courts, they did it on the affidavit system. The learned counsel submitted that, on the day fixed, the court should hear oral evidence.

His Lordship: In the Chancery courts, they cross-examine on affidavits.

Mr. Inverarity said that was practically the same thing as oral evidence, and he submitted that, as he had shown that the liquidators would not take action in the matter of the misfeasances committed by themselves, the rule obtained by him on the 19th July should be made absolute.

Mr. Lowndes, who represented Mr. Phillimore, said he practically represented the whole of the English creditors, who objected to a double hearing of the matter and the incurring thereby of unnecessary expense. Mr. Phillimore had filed an affidavit to show that he was the Bombay agent of certain firms, and that Karani and Co. were indebted to him personally to the extent of £39-6-7; and through him to the Bengal Paper Mills to the extent of Rs. 77-6-0; to Messrs. Collins, Sons, and Co., £89-18-0; to Messrs. George Routledge and Co., £75; to Messrs. Cassells and Co., £20; to Messrs. W. R. Chambers, £71-3-0; and to Messrs. George Bell and Sons £54-4-3. In addition he had supplied the firm with several catalogues for sale on commission, but on applying for those unsold to be returned to him, had been informed that the property could not be given up, as it had been sold by the liquidators. Mr. Phillimore was, therefore, desirous that the conduct of the liquidators should be inquired into, and that the proceedings should not be delayed by mere technical objections.

Mr. Lang, in reply, remarked that, under the rule obtained by Mr. Inverarity, the liquidators were called upon to appear in chambers and answer any questions that might be put to them, and pay any sum of money that the court might be asked to order. The court having no power to make such an order, it would be a gross burlesque of justice to call upon the liquidators to answer it, for, the learned counsel submitted, the order was completely wrong; and the English procedure ought to have been followed in the matter. His clients had been kept in the dark regarding what evidence the other side intended to adduce, and it was therefore very desirable that the matter should be heard on affidavits. It was further submitted that the creditors' petition was wrongly drawn up, as it did not show the nature of the misfeasances alleged to have been committed by his clients. As the order in the matter had been granted ex-parte, the learned counsel submitted that the rule should be discharged.

Mr Inverarity denied that any attempt had been made to keep back the nature of the case his clients would rely upon, which was disclosed in the petition more fully than could have been done in a plaint.

His Lordship said he would make his order in the matter next Monday.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE fifth annual Association football tournament of this club will be played off on the 17th September and following dates. The competition was instituted by the Rovers during the season 1890 when silver medals were offered as prizes for the winners. The following season the handsome silver challenge cup, the handsomest of its kind in India, was subscribed for, and put up for competition, the winners being entitled to hold it for twelve months in addition to which the winners and runners up are presented with gold and silver medals. The competition has grown in popularity year by year, teams coming from all parts of India to compete, and as a public event it is now looked upon as one of the fixtures of the season. The tournament this year —provided all the teams who are expected are able to get leave—promises to be the most interesting yet held, and from the reputation of the teams expected some very exciting matches should be witnessed. The following teams are expected to compete :—The Royal Scots, Belgaum; Welsh Regiment, Trimulgherry; Durham Light Infantry, Mhow; Royal Fusiliers, Karachi; Yorkshire Regiment, Poona; Leinster Regiment, Poona; Loyal North Lancashire, Bombay; and the Bombay Rovers. The Rovers are again the only civilian team competing. The Worcester Regiment and Lancashire Fusiliers, the previous holders of the cup, are unfortunately unable to send teams. The Royal Scots are new comers, and as they have won the Secundersbad tournament two years in succession their performance will be watched with interest. The previous winners of the tournament are: 1890, Worcester Regiment, silver medals; 1891, Worcester Regiment, cup and medals; 1892, Worcester Regiment, cup and medals; 1893, Lancashire Fusiliers, cup and medals. Entries close on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

AN old valet, named Colson, was told, the other day, by the concierge of the house in which he lived in the Rue de Clichy, in Paris, to "go and hang himself." For once this not altogether uncommon piece of gratuitous advice was taken seriously. The wretched man was found dead at the lodgings of an old friend who had offered him his hospitality. An explanation of his strange conduct is to be found in the fact that he had latterly become a confirmed drunkard.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's Itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and Agua Indica; two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on the tender skin. Each As. 6 only, of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE ESCAPADES OF AN ITALIAN.

MR. PHIROZE HOSHANG DASTUR, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case, in which Spoligatta Benedittо was charged with causing grievous hurt to Wacha Essa, on the 20th ultimo, at one o'clock in the morning, by means of a stabbing instrument. The accused also stabbed four other persons on the same morning under circumstances already reported in these columns. The complainant was detained in hospital for seventeen days, while the other injured persons were treated and allowed to go home immediately. Inspector Nelmes who arrested accused, assisted acting Superintendent Roberts who led evidence for the prosecution, while Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors, appeared for the defence.

Mahomedbhai Bapu, a hack victoria-driver, being called and examined for the prosecution, said that on the night in question, at about midnight, he saw accused coming from the Imperial Hotel, singing a song. Accused suddenly went up to witness and dealt a blow which forced out blood. Accused walked away, and witness followed him in his victoria. He saw accused go to Parsee Bazaar Street, and stab three natives who were sleeping on a verandah. Accused went up a little distance, but being exhausted fell down. Inspector Nelmes who repaired to the scene arrested accused. It being dark witness could not say what instrument accused hit him with. Accused appeared to be drunk at the time.

Mr. Payne reserved cross-examination.

Dowlatia Baboo, a police sepoy, said that on the night in question he was on duty near the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. He saw accused come running up from the direction of Apollo Street. He struck a victoriawala and then hit witness on the left thigh, with some instrument. Accused next entered Parsee Bazaar Street, and stabbed three natives. He was arrested by a European police officer. The injured persons and witness were taken to the G. T. Hospital, where Dr. Easden, the House Surgeon, treated them.

The other persons injured by accused were also examined and made a similar statement.

The accused on being questioned by the court (the Italian Consul acting as interpreter) stated: This knife is mine, but I do not know what I did with it on the night in question; I know that I had some drink at the Imperial Hotel, but I don't know in what state of mind I went out of the hotel. I carried my money and knife in my belt, and I do not know when those were taken away from me. I had taken liquor at the hotel with a soldier of my own accord.

Witnesses being called and cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said that they had not seen accused before the night in question. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor at the time.

Inspector Nelmes deposed that he found accused lying on the verandah of a house, in Parsee Bazaar Street, and also saw the injured persons. Accused perspired profusely, and looked exhausted. He smelt of liquor, and appeared very excited.

In cross-examination witness said that accused might be suffering under the influence of either liquor or bhang.

The magistrate having expressed an opinion that no illwill on the part of the accused was proved, Mr. Payne did not further cross-examine witnesses on that point.

The magistrate then framed the charge as one of causing hurt to Mahomedbhai Bapu and four others with a knife.

Mr. Payne said that accused had worked for five years in the Mysore gold-fields, and was considered by all who came in contact with him to be sober, steady, and hard-working. He came to Bombay to go to his native country with the fruits of his labour, and had actually engaged a passage. He was accompanied by some friends and as was natural they had some drink. As accused was not accustomed to drink, it seemed to have a very serious effect on him. It was also possible that some persons knowing that accused had got a large quantity of gold on his person, might have put some drug in the liquor. If a lenient view of the case was taken and a light sentence was passed on accused, the Italian Consul who was present in court, undertook to send him back to Italy. Mr. Payne added that where an Englishman would use his fist an Italian would use a knife.

The Magistrate: That's why it should be put a stop to in this country.

In disposing of the case his Worship said that no doubt the accused ran amuck on the night in question under the influence of liquor and stabbed several persons. One old man was kept in the hospital for twenty days but the other persons received only slight injuries. There was a complete absence of motive in the case, and it was urged for the defence that accused had borne a good character. The instrument with which the injuries were inflicted was one he kept by him for his trade. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case accused would be sentenced to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment. The knife was ordered to be destroyed and the fifty-five sovereigns and other property found on accused's person were ordered to be returned to him.

THE FLOODS AT SURAT.

THE following Resolution was issued yesterday :—

Bombay Castle, 5th September, 1894.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2877, dated 3rd August, 1894:—Forwarding a Letter No. 2953, dated 2nd idem, from the Collector of Surat, who submits a report on the recent flood in Surat: the Commissioner observing that the report is most satisfactory, and would almost have been unnecessary had Ghastipura been properly protected; and expressing a hope that in the praise which Mr. Lely has so generously accorded to the officers who assisted him, his own share as the organiser and director of all the measures taken will not be overlooked.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to learn from the report that the protective works at Surat stood well under the severe test to which they were submitted during the recent flood, which reached a height of only 2·35 feet below that of the highest flood on record. It is satisfactory to note that there was no injurious flooding inside the city except in Ghastipura, and no loss of human life or of cattle, or serious damage to property within the city limits. Outside the city the flood is stated to have reached 18 villages, damaging some houses, destroying growing grass and vegetables, and covering many fields with silt. The total damage here is, however, reported to have been trifling.

2. As regards the unprotected condition of Ghastipura, extract paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Collector's letter, and paragraph 2 of the Commissioner's memorandum should be forwarded to the General Department for information.

3. The thanks of Government are due to the Collector, Mr. Lely, for the energetic and successful measures taken by him for the protection of life and property, and to Mr. Austin, District Superintendent of Police, Messrs. Cadell and Wood, Mr. Wallinger, Divisional Forest Officer, Mr. Nanumian, Municipal Secretary, and Mr. Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, Executive Engineer, for the valuable assistance rendered by them in a time of grave anxiety.

INFORMATION goes to show that the Russian Government are bent upon embarking forthwith upon important railway extensions in Central Asia. Not only has sanction been accorded to the Samarkand-Marghilan line, with a branch to Tashkend, but funds are to be provided for the railway southwards from Merv to Penjdeh. Further, it is reported that an extension from Chharjui along the left bank of the Oxus to Kerki is also contemplated. From Merv to Penjdeh is about a hundred and thirty-three miles; from Chharjui to Kerki, a hundred and forty miles. In each case a surface line only need be laid, as the country is quite flat and the local rainfall is very small. Russia's great aim is, of course, to reduce as much as possible the distance to be covered by her troops in the movement upon the Herat Province on the one hand, and Afghan Turkistan on the other—whenever the time comes for an advance—so that the drain upon her transport may be lessened. At present, the Transcaspian Railway has no branches. It stretches in one unbroken line for nine hundred miles from the Caspian to Samarkand, and as for the greater part of this distance it traverses sandy wastes, it needs no feeder-lines. But Merv and Chharjui are strategical points whence branches can be readily thrown out towards Afghanistan; and the importance of building these was recognised when the original alignment was made. An extension of a hundred and thirty or a hundred and forty miles would be a small matter for the engineers who built some sections of the main line at the rate of a mile per day. The wonder is that these two branches have not been completed years ago. Penjdeh is just half-way between Merv and Herat; Kerki is similarly placed between Chharjui and Mazar-i-Sharif. The terminus in each case would be well within Russian territory, and the concentration of troops with supplies and munitions of war would be greatly facilitated by the extensions up the Murghab and Oxus valleys.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	73 76	60 94	61 55	52 37
Thursday, Septr. 6th	0 49	0 32	0 34	0 56
Total	74 25	61 26	61 89	52 93
Total fall to Septr. 6th, 1893	75 18	64 59	62 64	59 61
Total fall to Sept. 6th, 1892	109 88	88 82	86 87	86 10

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The huvidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·611	E	2	84·6	73·4	91	0·49	27·35	+4·34
Agra	29·608	SW	5	88·1	75·2	91	0·18	29·06	+6·23
Cawnpore	29·680	SSW	5	86·3	77·1	95	0·49	38·61	...
Allahabad	29·678	SSW	4	89·1	78·3	83	...	44·61	+13·81
Jhansi	29·671	SSW	6	93·6	74·7	83	0·43	42·73	+11·04
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·672	W	8	89·1	74·0	86	1·01	25·50	+1·99
Ajmere	29·705	SW	11	84·9	73·6	88	...	32·34	+5·16
Deesa	29·741	W	8	85·1	74·5	85	...	21·52	−0·99
Ahmedabad	29·779	Calm	1	87·2	76·1	88	...	45·04	...
Bhuj	29·731	WSW	20	91·0	76·9	74	...	29·32	+14·00
Rajkot	29·759	W	11	90·4	73·7	85	...	45·62	+21·46
Veraval	29·778	WSW	10	83·5	78·3	91	...	24·79	...
Neemuch	29·729	W	17	81·7	72·7	83	0·02	21·83	−1·35
Indore	29·749	WSW	7	79·0	71·6	90	...	19·69	−5·30
Sangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·741	WSW	2	86·4	74·6	82	0·03	43·65	−4·00
Hoshangabad	29·752	SW	5	83·3	73·7	93	0·15	44·77	+1·36
Khandwa	29·765	WSW	7	84·2	74·2	93	...	28·54	+2·64
Raipur	29·748	WSW	6	87·3	75·8	84	...	41·43	+1·73
Nagpur	29·751	WSW	6	88·3	75·1	83	...	39·92	+3·35
Amraoti	29·757	WSW	5	86·6	73·3	86	0·05	32·57	+6·87
Akola	29·766	W	8	88·0	71·7	82	...	29·54	−2·34
Surat	29·791	W	8	87·5	77·8	87	0·03	42·38	+4·42
Malegaon	29·794	W	9	86·9	72·1	86	0·22	40·25	−4·54
Bombay	29·831	WSW	15	84·1	76·4	87	0·55	57·69	−7·33
Poona	29·840	WSW	12	84·0	69·4	82	0·05	17·24	+1·31
Aurangabad	29·829	WSW	5	87·3	69·7	86	0·39	11·32	...
Sholapur	29·836	WSW	12	92·2	71·5	71	...	8·61	−9·84
Ratnagiri	29·861	WSW	6	84·9	76·9	87	0·33	84·11	−11·21
Belgaum	29·880	W	18	77·3	65·2	92	0·28	38·69	+4·72
Goa	29·894	NNW	7	84·6	79·9	89	0·62	77·57	...
Karwar	29·911	SW	2	83·2	74·1	91	0·54	81·61	−21·63
Mangalore	29·928	Calm	2	83·3	73·4	95	0·74	100·79	+5·76
Calicut	29·922	Calm	5	80·7	73·1	94	0·63	82·81	+3·31
Cochin	29·922	NNW	M	80·7	76·1	95	0·23	54·79	−10·11

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

THE occurrence of native holidays has deepened the prevailing dulness of business during the past week; and in the export branch of our trade hardly anything has been doing. Exchange has been unsettled and irregular, and rates, after fluctuating to the extent of 5-32d. closed this evening at that decline in Bank and Private Paper from our quotations of a week ago. Money is very easy. Government Paper is dull, and quotations to a great extent nominal. Freights close quiet for near shipment with last week's rates maintained; but forward quotations are rather easier. The demand from the districts continuing small, ready business in Imports shows no improvement, while the uncertain position of Exchange still militates against forward transactions with the other side.

MONEY.—In the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Tuesday (Monday having been a close holiday), and showing a diminution in the Cash Balance of 7 lakhs, at 264¾ lakhs, little change was noticeable in the figures, which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money, a small addition to Private Deposits, and some falling off on Loans having been partly counterbalanced by a much smaller increase on Bills Discounted than was disclosed by the previous Return, making the net decrease in trade requirements 2¼ lakhs against a diminution of 9¼ lakhs in the week preceding. There had been, however, an increase of 14¾ lakhs in the Bank's holdings of Government Securities, which would have diminished the Balance to that extent, but for a reduction of the Balances with other Banks by 6¼ lakhs, and the decrease in the trade demand above referred to. The Money Market continues very easy, and 3 per cent. is still the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE opened on last Friday with a quieter feeling, at 1s. 1 13-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 27-32d. for Demand, at which latter rate a little was given; and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little Merchants' Paper, however, was offering for any delivery; and ere long the market again became unsettled, the disturbing element as usual being speculation on the part of the Bullion dealers with the object of lowering Exchange to enhance the value of Gold, with apparently the desired effect; but the legitimate demand on the part of remitters was limited. The market opened weak and unsettled on Saturday, at 1s. 1 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which business transpired both ways; but erelong re-sales of Exchange and Gold were offering pretty freely, with the result that rates immediately strengthened again, and the market closed firm. The Banks were closed on Monday for a native holiday, and, on their re-opening on Tuesday, the feeling was steady at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and, and at 1s. 1⅞ to 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the enquiry for Bank remittance was upon a very limited scale for any delivery, a little only at 1s. 1 15-16d. Telegraphic having been reported for future transfer. £40,000 of Gold was reported sold at the equivalent of between 1s. 1 27-32d. and 7-8d.; and a little Mercantile Paper at 1s. 1 7-8d. at three months' sight for near delivery, the market closing steady. Telegrams to hand this morning advised allotment of 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills to the three Presidencies (Calcutta taking 38¾ lakhs) at 1s. 1 25-32d.—a decline of 3-32d. from the rate last previously obtained for extra Bills—whereupon this market opened weaker at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. ¾d. for Demand, and 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A little was given early in the day at these rates; but Merchants' Bills being again scarce, and a moderate enquiry springing up for Bank Paper, rates receded to 1s. 1 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, and to 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a few Bills came out, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do. 4 "	1s. 1 3-4d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Francs 3 "	1/45	"
Do. 6 "	1/45⅝	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 105 1-8 for Fours for Money, the next Account not having been quoted, and the cash price soon dropped to 104¼, at which it remained to the close, no business having been done for September. For 3½ per Cents the opening rates were 104 for Money, and 103⅞ for next month, at which there was but a small enquiry; and quotations left off ¼ per cent. lower for this denomination. The market was quiet in tone last Saturday, and rates ruled at 104¼ for Fours, and 103⅞ for 3½ per Cents, each denomination being quoted for cash only, during the greater part of the day, 104 3-8 and 104, respectively, having been the closing quotations. On Tuesday (the market having been closed on Monday for a native holiday) rates opened at 104¼ for Fours, and at 103¾ for 3½ per Cents, both denominations for cash only, and after declining ¼ per cent. in the former, rallied, and left off at 104¼, and 103¾, respectively. To-day the market has been dull in tone with nothing doing either way, and rates to a great extent nominal, closing quotations, with this proviso, being 103¾ for each denomination.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 2 per cent. higher, at Rs. 127; Port Trust Bonds have advanced ¼ per cent., say, to 107¼.

SHARES.—This market has been closed for several days for native holidays; but where it has been open the upward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip has continued, and, compared with our quotations of a week ago, we note an advance of Rs. 75 in Madras United Mill Shares; of Rs. 45 each in Hyderabad and Imperial; of Rs. 35 in Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 30 in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 25 each in Morarji Gokuldas and Sholapur; of Rs. 20 each in Lukhmidas and Central India; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, and Presidency; and of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi and Howard and Bullough. In Press Shares, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 15; but Bombay Cotton and Mofussil are each Rs. 2½ lower. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 65; Port Canning are Rs. 15 higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5; so have John Roberts and Co.; Thacker and Co. are Rs. 6, and Kemp and Co. Rs. 3, higher. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 12½ during the week; Bank of Madras are Rs. 90 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand for staple *Grey Goods* from most of the up-country markets is still of a very limited character, and Mofussil buyers are consequently operating very sparingly; and as stocks are increasing, rates are gradually giving way through the competition of dealers to dispose of their holdings. In *Bleached Dyed Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been no change during the past week either in position or prices. Owing to the stocks of *Locally made* Goods on hand being very light, sellers are firm, and rates are ruling in their favour. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been 2,500 packages; and of *Local* 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A small business has been reported in *Imported Twist* on the basis of last week's prices, in a quiet market. Sales in China of *Bombay Spinnings* for the week ending on last Tuesday were 4,000 bales, with Exchange advancing to Rs. 192½. China buyers here are operating very cautiously, and hence rates are tending in buyers' favour. Spinners, as a rule, are anxious sellers, but they find no buyers. The Sales for the week are estimated at 1,500 bales; and the market closed dull, at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	...	No. 6s	Mule	As.	4 5/8 to	4¾ per lb.
" ...	...	" 8s	"	"	4¾ "	5 "
" ...	...	" 10s	"	"	5 "	5¼ "
" ...	...	" 12s	"	"	5 1/8 "	5 5-16 "
" ...	...	" 16s	"	"	5 5/8 "	6 "
" ...	...	" 20s	"	"	6 "	6¼ "
" ...	...	" 24s	"	"	6¼ "	"
" ...	...	" 30s	"	"	7 1/8 "	7 7-16 "
" ...	...	" 40s	"	"	8¼ "	9 "

METALS.—The market for *Copper* has been quiet at last week's quotations, and with business upon a small scale; *Yellow Metal* has been in moderate request, and steady in tone, though unchanged in value; and the same may be said of *Iron*.

COAL.—The market for this mineral is steady. Small sales of ready lots of Cardiff descriptions have been reported during the week at Rs. 17 per ton; but forward sellers are not inclined to meet the market at the low rates which buyers offer.

We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	16	per ton.
West do.	"	17	"
Australian	"	16	"
Powell's Duffryn	"	17¼	"
Cardiff	"	17	"
Japan		*Nil.*	

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been a dull market throughout the week, with nothing whatever doing on several days by local spinners, while no purchases whatever have been reported for exporters' account. The Mills have taken altogether only some 2,000 bales, of Oomra descriptions, Bengal, and Bhownugger. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

Monday's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts reported further rain in the Bengal circle in the latter part of last week, though a much lighter fall than was advised on the previous Monday, and a break in the weather was much needed. In the Beawar district of this circle the plants were showing bolls. Moderate rain had fallen in several districts of the Oomra circle, and at Oomrawuttee, Khangaum, and Barsee the plants were flourishing, being in flower at Khangaum; but at Dhulia, where the plants were also in flower, further rain was much needed. In the Broach and Dhollera districts the crop was flourishing in seasonable weather; but at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, Cotton sowing had not commenced owing to the absence of rain.

The rain in the Bengal circle has continued meantime, this morning's messages advising a fall ranging from 1¼ inch at Agra to 3¼ inches at Delhi; but no appreciable damage to the crop had been done, so far, though fine weather is much needed in all the districts of this circle. Light rain had fallen in the Oomra circle, where the plants were flourishing and in flower in most of the districts; and from the Broach and Dhollera districts accounts are favourable.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb.—C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	168—2 31-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	153—2 23-32d.
Do. Good	"	131—2 11-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	178—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	170—3 1-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	173—3 1-16d.
Do. Good	"	164—2 29-32d.
Oomra F. Good	"	180—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	"	170—3 1-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	196—3 15-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	182—3 7-32d.
Do. Good	"	175—3 1-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	185—3 9-32d.
Westerns	"	177—3 5-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	4,131	2,562	2,698
From 1st January to 5th Sept.	1,526,411	1,493,922	1,605,144
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,956	6,172	2,705
From 1st January to 5th Sept.	766,436	744,140	847,547
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	109	996	...
From 1st January to 5th Sept.	137,246	134,365	139,124

WHEAT.—On days when the market has not been closed for native holidays the feeling has been generally quiet, and export business upon a small scale, though yesterday the tone was steadier, and *Delhi* advanced slightly to our quotations, without however, any increase in the volume of business passing.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	10	0 "
Red Delhi	"	3	5	3 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	8	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS.—Business for shippers' account remained small, and the tone of the market quiet to the close of last week, while both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* declined slightly in value; but meantime the former description was more than recovered, and the feeling has become steady, with a moderate business passing. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0		per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-8-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-2-0 to	6-4-0	"
Do. Red do.	"	5-14-0 to	6-2-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	26,768	46,051	93,477
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th September	2,772,907	5,566,403	8,762,761
Linseed for the week	6,359	25,435	14,145
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th September	5,076,223	3,829,723	3,448,030
Rapeseed for the week	17,404	43,042	12,593
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th September	3,262,432	4,022,025	1,331,767
Gingellyseed for the week	403	71	1,937
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th September	750,074	945,017	858,931

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	7	16,486	40,524
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th September	1,502,375	4,165,136	8,093,914
Linseed for the week	53,607	16,000	12,367
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th September	4,948,391	3,591,676	3,284,408
Rapeseed for the week	146,461	98,069	1,004
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th September	2,935,015	3,678,545	1,047,678
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	.....	2,642
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th September	891,493	1,124,695	943,246

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 3-8 ex
3 per cent. Reales	104¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110⅜ ex
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 7-16
Bar Silver	30

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Clan Lins steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 6.

The French mail steamer Oceanien arrived from Suez.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	6	3	52 p.m.	..	49
Suez	6	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	...	8
" Karachi	...	21	...	1
" Madras	...	18	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 5.

10 p.m.	79·3

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	91·7
12 p.m.	87·8
4 p.m.	82·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DORAN.—August 27, at Simla, the infant son of Mr E A Doran.

JOHNSON.—August 28, at Naini Tal, of typhoid fever, John Ernest, the beloved and only son of John and Amelia Johnson, of Allahabad, aged 9 years and 5 months.

THOMSON.—August 30, at Bankipur, Winifred Margie, infant daughter of Arthur and Margaret Thomson.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in his recently issued Resolution on land revenue administration incidentally replies to criticisms of the policy of the provincial assessment, in language much more emphatic than that used by Mr. Trevor in reference to the Bombay system, at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona. The Financial Member of Government only went so far as to assure Mr. Javerilal that every effort was being made not to err in the direction of allowing greater increments of land revenue than is justifiable or advisable. The Chief Commissioner again and again refers to the moderate character of the revised assessments, and thinks that in many instances unnecessary reductions of rent have been made. In forming any opinion as to how far the facts of the case justify such a conclusion, it is desirable to remember that the system of assessment in the Central Provinces differs in several important respects from that of Bombay and of other parts of the Empire. At the outset it may be said that an examination of the history of the Provinces goes to show that as a rule the middlemen before being entitled to the position of landlords, by the terms of the British settlement, were either little more than leading ryots, *prima enter pares*, with no real proprietory rights over their brethren; or mere contractors for the collection and payment of the State revenue. They are now, however, dealt with as proprietory landlords, and the question as to whether they are entitled to that position belongs altogether to the past. Throughout Northern India, including the Central Provinces, the share of the produce paid by the ryot in the form of rent was divided by the British settlement thus: two-thirds of the net receipts from an estate were paid into the State exchequer, and one-third left with the landlord. This division was more liberal to the zemindar than that which prevailed under Native rulers, who in many instances took four-fifths of the total. Soon after the Mutiny a still more lenient rate of assessment was adopted in the North-West Provinces, the State demand being restricted as a rule to one-half of the assets. This plan was followed in other Provinces in which landlords had been established, and the standard adopted in the Central Provinces ranges from fifty to sixty per cent. The general rule has been to leave entirely to the landlord the enhancement of the rent, subject to certain restrictions in the case of the ryots with right of occupancy. But in the Central Provinces it was determined that the rents of the ryots should be fixed by the assessing officers at the time of settlement for the whole period for which the district might be re-assessed. This provision made it necessary for the Settlement Officers to be guided by the principles which prevail in the assessment of ryotwari provinces. Each holding had to be separately examined, valued, and assessed at a fair rent.

As a result of these changes the share of the produce demanded from the cultivator in the Central Provinces has been far less than that generally taken by either the State or the zemindar in other parts of India. The thirty years for which the last settlement revision was effected were marked by an unprecedentedly rapid rise in prices, due mainly to improved means of communication by land and sea. So enormous was the extension of the cultivated area resulting that the rich crops raised in productive districts were often unsaleable on account of their distance from the market. As a consequence of this rapid increase in both the quantity and value of produce, the officers of the State in the last revision were unable to charge upon the ryots anything like the rents which in more advanced parts of India might be regarded as fair and moderate. It would not have done to subject the agricultural classes to so sudden an enhancement of the demand. It is in these two cardinal respects that the assessment of the Central Provinces is so favourable to the agriculturist:—firstly, that the percentage of charge on the landlords has been reduced from two-thirds to little more than one-half of their assets; and, secondly, that there has been very material restriction of the enhancement of the ryots' rents—a restriction which also limits the assessment leviable on the landlords themselves. It must not, however, be overlooked that the percentage of enhancements lately decided upon, although falling short of what might legitimately have been imposed, was intrinsically large. During the three decades covered by the last settlement, the prosperity of zemindars and ryots alike has so enormously increased, despite the over-production of the earlier part of the term, that the share of the State as representing the general community cannot fail to be material, even after making full allowance for the most liberal concessions. The Government have gone back to the older system of short settlements, in order to avoid the repetition of a method whereby through the long period of thirty years the agriculturists obtain the whole benefit of the prosperity brought about by the growth of trade and better means of communication. In other words, a shorter period for revision has been adopted in order that if, by reason of circumstances entirely independent of the exertions and industry of the agricultural population, the prosperity of the Provinces goes up by leaps and bounds, the Government may have some share in the benefit. Of course, this is an argument that cuts both ways; for should a season of depression or famine set in, this fact will have to be duly weighed when the next revision is undertaken. Furthermore, the landlords have secured a guarantee for the future against most of the uncertainty which has characterised all previous assessments. They are aware that whatever enhancement of revenue may be claimed by the State in future, an almost equal addition will be made to their own incomes so far as they are derived from cultivated land, and they will at the same time be permitted to enjoy the whole rental of so much land as may be brought under cultivation during each current term of settlement. In a despatch on this subject Lord Lansdowne declared: "The assessments in the Central Provinces err, if at all, in the direction of leniency. Both landlords and ryots have been allowed to retain a far larger share of the unearned increment than would on principle be considered their legitimate due." In fact, it is no secret that the Government of India is strongly of opinion that present rates are far too low to be accepted as a permanent basis for future settlements.

Turning to the Chief Commissioner's review we find that in 1892-93, although the land revenue demand was more completely realised than in the preceding year, more pressure was found necessary to obtain it—a circumstance largly due to the partial failure of the rabi crops in many districts. It is noteworthy that notices of demand and warrants of attachment are the only proceeses which it was found necessary to use in any large numbers. These preliminary notices invariably produced the desired effect without the need of proceeding further, and in only fifteen cases was the sale even of movable property found necessary. A satisfactory feature of the return is the small amount of coercion exercised in order to secure the complete realization of more than fifteen and a-half lakhs of revenue, forming the recently enhanced payment of the Chhatisgarh Division. Only three attachments of movable property, and a single sale were found necessary, and this, the Chief Commissioner considers, furnishes as strong a proof as could be desired of the moderate character of the revised assessment. Some anxiety has been occasioned the Chief Commissioner by considerable reductions of ordinary rents being largely carried out in the districts of Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad, and to a less extent in Wardha. While admitting the desirability of reducing really exorbitant rents to a fair and reasonable limit, the Chief Commissioner warns the Settlement Officers not to be guided too much by purely statistical considerations in the matter. A rent that may be regarded, statistically speaking, as excessive may have been paid for years without difficulty or complaint; and "where no arrears have accrued from such rent, and tenants are not impoverished, there is reason to suspect that statistical considerations are wrong." A man cannot pay, say, double what would be a fair rent without being impoverished. Therefore, whenever sweeping reductions are recommended, the Settlement Officer will in future be required to justify his proposals, "not merely by appeal to a theoretically fair rent, but by actual facts, showing that the rent has been complained of, that tenants who pay it do so with difficulty, or that considerable arrears have actually occurred." So long as the Settlement Officers keep on the firm ground of ascertained local facts, the Chief Commissioner will be "quite prepared to follow their proposals, either in the direction of reduction or enhancement, and will welcome any theoretical support they may give to their recommendations. But the foundation must in all cases be the ascertained facts as recorded on the spot." The promulgation of such an order is open to the objection that it is calculated to encourage tenants to do all they can to deceive Settlement Officers as to their means.

"THE Bitter Cry of Outcast London" was sent forth ten years ago by the London Congregational Union, and the work which the Union then began in the lowest districts of the Metropolis continues to receive a hearty support. A report on the undertaking then inaugurated has just been issued by the Union, from which we learn that the response to the "Bitter Cry" far exceeded all expectation. From every part of the Kingdom, from the Colonies, from India, Persia, Russia, and many other quarters of the globe; from persons of all religious denominations and of no denomination generous contributions flowed in, and the committee found themselves, not only able to commence their intended operations without delay, but compelled to face a much larger enterprise than they had contemplated. Nor did the response exhaust itself in pecuniary gifts. From the various Congregational Churches of London, and from many quarters besides, came volunteer workers, eager to join in the new crusade against misery and vice, and placing their varied gifts at the disposal of the directors of the movement. As a result of this ready response, five mission halls were immediately opened, counsel was taken with workers of large experience, suitable work—religious and philanthropic—was organized at the various centres, and long before the year closed in the November, of which "The Bitter Cry" was sent forth, "thousands of the most wretched of London's abject poor had felt the healing humanising touch of Christian kindness, and seen the light before which all darkness flies." Mission reports have almost invariably a strong flavour of poetry about them, and it is therefore difficult to get at the bare facts beneath this heavy rhetorical dress, but the report of the "Bitter Criers" is a happy exception to this rule, and tangible results of their work are pretty plainly set forth. In the first year two hundred and thirty-two men were provided with permanent employment, and occasional work was found for a much larger number. Last year, five hundred and fifty-eight situations were found for the men, communications with friends were opened up in three hundred and ninety-six cases, six hundred and sixty-seven articles of clothing were supplied to them, and one hundred and ninety-three were persuaded to sign the temperance pledge. The most satisfactory instances of permanent help are those in which the men have been assisted to emigrate, and the Union have the gratification of knowing that in every case the emigrants did well. Shelters have been established, free breakfasts for the poor provided, sewing classes for young women organised, athletic and social clubs founded, the destitute are supplied with clothing, and delicate children are taken to the seaside or the country for change of air. Indeed, to recount all the good results of enterprise would be no light task. But the report is not merely intended as a record of that which has been accomplished. It is meant equally to propound the Union's plans of further operations and to point out that in order to carry these into effect it is necessary that funds shall be forthcoming. The Union expresses its gratitude for past assistance, but in this gratitude there must necessarily be the lively sense of favours to come. A hearty response from all quarters of the globe is again hoped for.

M. TURPIN, the French inventor of terrible engines of war, may be a man of genius, but he is unlucky, and his inventions seem destined to bring him into trouble. No sooner is he out of one difficulty than another presents itself. Only the other day, a commission was appointed to examine and report upon his latest engine of war, which was intended to kill one-half of the world before the other half had time to escape. The commission, it seems, has reported unfavourably. The engine may be able to do what is predicted of it, they say, but they would not recommend that it be experimented with at Government expense. If tests are desired by the inventor, they suggest that he make them himself. Disappointed, M. Turpin loses his self-control, and accuses the commission of all manner of impossible offences, and declares them capable of anything that is mean and unprincipled. He goes so far as to accuse them of having divulged the secret of the invention, and demands that all plans and papers he deposited shall be instantly returned to him. He, furthermore, suspects that the commission has been making a trial of his invention without his knowledge. The commission, of course, denies these statements, and informs him that he can fetch away his plans as soon as he likes. Apparently, this is the final result of the examination, though the commission says it is ready to assist him in his labours as far as lies in its power. But M. Turpin will not accept any compromise, and has resolved to carry out his invention without official aid. It is said that he has found somebody to supply the necessary funds, and, consequently, the invention will not be relegated to that limbo the commission suggests. Another account says that the commission called on him to furnish more precise plans of his infernal machine than those yet given, but this he refused to do so. Though it is believed in France that the weapon will not accomplish nearly the amount of destruction its inventor declares it will, it is thought he has at least invented an engine of war, which will be of immense value; and a foreign power—possibly Germany—has approached the inventor. M. Turpin is credited with being patriotic, but it is doubtful if his patriotism will be proof against a few million francs. We are led to believe that it is likely M. Turpin will seek naturalisation in the country he is now negociating with prior to making over his invention, to be used, if occasion arises, against those who are to-day his compatriots.

THE reported declaration of Hongkong's freedom from plague is welcome news, and in a few days we may expect to hear of the removal of quarantine regulations here and in every other port. The news was not unexpected, as when the last mail left the Far East two of the plague-hospitals had been already closed, all the patients having been discharged, cured, or transferred to the Kennedy town hospital. There were still two Europeans suffering, but their cases were very hopeful, and though, in the middle of August, there was a slight inclination towards an increase over the figures for the close of July, no recrudescence of the disease was anticipated. Though the visitation was a terrible one, it will not be without its compensating effects, for the Colonial Government has decided upon the re-construction of the Chinese portion of the town, and, as we stated some time ago, the installation of a thoroughly efficient system of drainage which must do much to minimise the effects of any future epidemic. To provide for the accommodation of inhabitants who are to be removed from the condemned portion of the town extensive building operations are to be carried out at Kowloon.

THE news wired by Reuter that Baron Gaertner-Girbenow has been gazetted as Consul General of the German Empire in India, will not occasion any surprise in well-informed German circles, for it was generally understood when the Baron came out to India, last July, that he was more likely than anyone else to succeed Baron von Henking, who has been transferred to Cairo, as German Consul-General in Egypt. Baron Gaertner-Girbenow (who spent a fortnight in Bombay and Poona, before proceeding to Simla, a month ago,) although not yet in the forties, has had a most cosmopolitan experience in the German diplomatic service. He has been attaché and secretary to the legations at Amsterdam

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DANGERS OF MILITARY BALLOONING.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

With a view of ascertaining the capability of captive balloons for the purpose of reconnoitering an enemy's positions, experiments were held at Aldershot, yesterday, and were witnessed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and several officers of the garrison.

A captive balloon after ascending to a good height, was suddenly struck by a flash of lightning, and three engineers, who were holding the winch to which was attached a wire communicating with the balloon, were severely injured by the stroke.

NEW GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL FOR INDIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 5.

Baron Gaertner-Girbenow has been gazetted as Consul-General of the German Empire in India.

THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

VIENNA, SEPT. 5.

At the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to-day, Dr. Gordon, of London, and Dr. Herbert, of Poona, read papers on "Cholera in India."

Dr. Herbert, in his paper, showed that in the west of Calcutta the mortality from cholera decreased with reduced rainfall.

PROSECUTION OF M. STAMBULOFF FOR INSULTING THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

SOFIA, SEPT. 6.

A prosecution has commenced against M. Stambuloff, the late Prime Minister of Prince Ferdinand, for insulting his Royal Highness in the statements the ex-Minister had made durin g an interview with a German newspaper correspondent, which have been duly published.

The principal charges are that M. Stambuloff ridiculed the Prince's fondness to showy uniforms and his punctiliousness in the matter of court etiquette.

The tribunal before which M. Stambuloff has been arraigned has liberated him on a bail of £1,500 (sterling).

FIGHTING ON THE BLIGHT OF BENIN.

Advices received from the West Coast of Africa state that Captain Lalor, of the Royal Marines, Major Copland Crawford, some seamen, and native troops have been seriously wounded during encounters with the men of Chief Nana on the Coast of Benin.

Her Majesty's gunboats, Philomel and Widgeon, have been ordered to proceed to the scene of the disturbance to reinforce her Majesty's gunboats, Alecto and Phœbe, which are already there.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left here at noon, to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the homeward Indian mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived here, at 4 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, this morning, the Bill relating to certificates granted to engineers of steamships was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Westland. The Bill for the purpose of removing certain enactments from the Statute Book, which will be out of date as soon as the new enactments relating to the old Presidency Commands come into force, was also introduced; whilst General Brackenbury's Army Bill was referred to a select committee. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

THE KURRAM DELIMITATION.

A despatch from Captain MacMahon, this morning, states that since his last report, considerable progress has been made with the Kurram demarcation work, although there is still very much to do before a final agreement can possibly be arrived at.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Gracey takes over charge as Director-General of Railways early next week.

THE ANNUAL TRADE RETURN.

The annual review of trade which will be ready in about ten days' time is, taking into consideration the financial condition of the country, favourable, although there is but little improvement on the trade review of last year.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The conversion of the four per cent. Loans in India on the 5th September amounted to nineteen lakhs.

HONOURS FOR AN INDIAN CIVIL SERVANT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 6.

The University of Halle, Germany, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Mr. G. A. Grierson, of the Indian Civil Service.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

The trial of E. O. Robinson on the charge of misappropriation of property, concluded at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, in the conviction of the prisoner. Mr. Justice Blair, in passing a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment, said that the prisoner belonged to a class that was the pest of law-courts. Mr. Blair ordered the letter from Mr. Loder Beddy, barrister-at-law, to Robinson, asking the latter to get him work, to be impounded.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The Harris Football Tournament commenced today, the competitors being the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry vs. the Middlesex Regiment. The former won by two goals to one, after some good play. In the second match, the Royal Artillery (Kirkee) vs. the Durham Light Infantry, the Durhams won by three goals to love, although the gunners played up well, but somehow failed to score.

THE POONA GYMKHANA.

The Gymkhana meeting, held on the race-course, under the auspices of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, was a great success. The first event, the Gretna Green Stakes, was won by Miss Taylor and Mr. Harrison. The second event, the Wand Stakes, was won by Captain Hayes. The third event, the Affinity Stakes, was won by Mrs. Morice and Mr. Fair, who scored thirty-six points; Mrs. Fagan and Dr. Bull being second with thirty points. In the fourth event, the Lloyd Lindsay, seven teams competed. The Probationers' team rode and broke the bottles in the quickest time. The fifth event, the Button-hole Stakes, was won by Mr. Fair, Mr Wellesley being second. All the racing was distinctly good. His Excellency the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and all Poona society were present.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OWING to the very recent theft of two Lee-Metford rifles from the prison guard of the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Sialkot, and the loss of seven rifles from a barrack at Peshawar, which latter case has been dealt with by a district court-martial, more stringent measures are being enforced to prevent further losses of arms.

MR. T. J. B. THATCHER, on relief of Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhai, is to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District, during the absence of Mr. F. T. V. Austin, or pending further orders.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT E. W. LARADER, A.V.D., has been appointed Resident Veterinary Officer, and Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science, Bombay Veterinary College.

MR. G. S. CURTIS, I.C.S., has been appointed a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examinations in Guzerati.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, I.S.C., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. J. ADAMS, Architectural Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year from November next.

MR. S. REBSCH, Assoc., M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been appointed to the charge of the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, in addition to his own duties from the date of the departure of Mr. Adams, on leave.

THE line between Ruk and Shikarpur was made fit for vehicles to be pushed over it; thirty loaded vehicles were pushed across from the branch into Ruk on the 31st August. On September 1, owing to flood water from the Begari Bund subsiding rapidly, the break was further repaired, and trains run through as usual. Through-booking of goods has also been resumed.

THE Madras Tenancy Bill has been deferred owing to the necessity of answering certain references from the Government of India. It is no secret that the Madras Government as now constituted is opposed to the main provisions of the draft measure submitted in Sir Henry Stokes' time, and it is likely that the Bill will be entirely re-drafted before it is introduced in the local legislature.

"To those who remember Gotacamund five or ten years ago," a correspondent writes, "the improvements made during the *regime* of Mr. George Hamnett, as chairman of the Municipality, are very noticeable. The place has a well-cared-for appearance now which it never possessed in former days. Mr. Hamnett is to be seen going his rounds once, if not twice, every day, and he moreover attends office for some hours regularly every day. And yet, strange to say, his services are given quite gratuitously. He receives not a pie of salary, whereas his brother-chairman at Simla, Colonel Robertson, receives, I believe, a most princely salary! for doing exactly similar work.

IN view of the impending retirement from the service of Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, next March, speculation is rife in Hyderabad as to his successor. The appointment is worth Rs. 2,750 a month, and the Commissioner is the next senior in executive rank to the Resident in the whole of Hyderabad. Mr. Bullock, C.S., the Judicial Commissioner, is looked upon as the likely successor, though in point of service and connection with Berar, Colonel Szczepanski is the senior. It will be a difficult task to replace Colonel Mackenzie efficiently, and it is regretted on all sides that under the existing rule he is required to sever his connection from the province in which he has worked so admirably.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. PORTEOUS, Inspector-General of the Madras Police, is said to be on the point of attaining colonel's allowances and retiring. He is the son of a well-known medical officer, who was Surgeon to the Governor, Sir William Dennison, in the early sixties, and for many years regarded as one of the leading medical practitioners of the city of Madras. He entered the service in 1856, and shortly after passed into police employ, in which department he has served ever since, with the exception of a short interval when he was Inspector-General of Prisons. He is considered to be a very efficient police officer, and has managed the department extremely well.

A BARODA correspondent sends a contemporary the following notes on the currency of that State: The "Babashai," or Baroda, rupee varies in value from two and-a-half to three annas discount against the British or Company's rupee, as it is called in those parts, according to the rate of exchange. When the new Baroda mint was completed a few years back, the present Gaikwar decided to coin a fresh rupee with a more modern superscription, but when it was issued it resembled the British currency so much that the Government of India had to stop it owing to its being passed off for British currency, especially at railway stations. The Baroda Government also gave a large sum in silver to be converted into copper, and the contract was taken by some local "shroffs" who have made a good thing by the transaction. It was, however, soon found that the copper coinage was far above the demands of the market. As an attempt to circulate it more widely a railway wagon-load of pice was sent into the Berars to be disbursed there at some construction works, but there the labourers would not accept them in payment, and the loaded wagon returned to Baroda. In the bazaar the current rate of "gandas," or annas, per "Babashai" rupee is twenty-three annas and twenty-six annas, or gandas, per British rupee.

THE Indian Companies Bill is now under final consideration, and may possibly be introduced at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

MR. UDNY has arrived in Simla from Jellalabad, and will remain for the present at the headquarters of the Government of India, pending further communications with the Amir regarding the delimitation of the Khyber-Asmar section of the frontier.

AN interesting note on the progress of the flood between Gohna and Hurdwar on August 25 and 26, is published in another column, based on the telegrams received from the stations along the route of the flood. From these it appears that no one actually saw the break-down of the dam, as the darkness at midnight on the 25th-26th prevented any close observations.

THERE has been a tremendous scare in the Upper Kulu Valley all over a goat, says the Punjab paper. It seems that Brahma *deo* and Hirma *deota* wanted a goat which the zemindars, owing to the general decay of faith probably, declined to give. Thereupon, Brahma and Hirma, speaking by the mouth of their *chelas*, foretold wrath divine in the shape of a terrible landslip that was to block up the river Beas near the village of Goshal and to burst most punctually at noon on the 19th August, and the terrific flood resulting therefrom would utterly destroy every vestige of cultivation and all the villages on both banks of the river! The villagers hearing this appalling prediction, and having the memory of the Fuglati catastrophe in May still fresh in their minds, at once deserted their villages, panic struck, and took refuge in the forests high up on the hillsides, and up to the 22nd had not ventured down hill again, though the landslip was then greatly overdue, and there were no signs of anything of the kind. The *deo* and *deota* are not only still goatless, but have also betrayed a shocking ignorance of geology. They could hardly have chosen a more unpromising locality for landslips in all Kulu; the strata of the hills on the right bank of the river dip so sharply to the west that a landslip of any size is hardly possible, and the metamorphic cliffs on the left bank are far too solid to furnish much beyond a stray rock at odd times or an avalanche in a very severe winter. Clearly *deos* and *deotas* don't know everything!

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present: Messrs. A. Abercrombie, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Eknath R. Khote, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Muguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandravundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Corporation recorded Government Resolution, dated 8th August, 1894, appointing Mr. A. Abercrombie a member of the Corporation, *vice* Mr. J. F. Fernandez, resigned. It was also resolved to record letter to the Secretary, dated 25th July, 1894, from Mr. Merjibhai R. Setna, resigning his seat on the Corporation and also memorandum from the Commissioner, notifying that Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote had been elected a councillor in place of Mr. M. R. Setna, resigned.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation recorded Government Resolution, General Department, dated 13th August, 1894, appointing Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir to act as Municipal Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., on privilege leave.

GARLICK'S INCINERATOR.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation resolved to sanction the expenditure from the 26th June, 1894, up to the end of the current financial year, of Rs. 3,947-10-8, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of establishment, coal, &c., for the working of Garlick's incinerator, erected in the compound of the Municipal Workshops; and also of the Silchar incinerator on ground at Sewri, leased from Government.

CONSTRUCTION OF A SHED FOR THE WILD ASS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Corporation, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, resolved to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,463 from the balance of the garden fund, to meet the cost of constructing an enclosure and a shed, in the Victoria Gardens, for a wild ass from the Runn of Cutch.

REPAIRING THE EMBANKMENT OF THE TANSA MAIN.

The Corporation considered latter, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, enclosing certificate from the Executive and Water-Works Engineers of the fact that the Tansa main on the siphon line No. 6 was imperilled. The Commissioner stated that he had, under Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, sanctioned the work stated to be necessary for the stability of the main, and roughly estimated to cost Rs. 30,000, being proceeded with at once. He had directed that detailed estimates for this and of any other work which may be deemed necessary (though less emergent) for the safety of the main should be submitted as soon as possible with a full report on the subject. The Corporation also discussed resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 8th August, 1894, as under:—"That the Commissioner's memorandum No. 10412, dated 3rd instant, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 7,000, from surplus cash balance, for the cost of repairing the embankment of the Tansa water main on siphon line No. 6, injured by the late rains. That the Standing Committee will await the receipt of detailed estimates and report from the Commissioner before deciding on further action."

Mr. Roughton proposed that the necessary sanction be given.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that he was surprised to hear that the Tansa main should succumb so soon after its construction. It was the duty of the Municipal authorities to see that the contractors had done the work properly. He remarked that the explanation given about the surplus cash balance appeared to him to be one of confusion.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, who had been to see the scene of the accident, said that the pipes appeared to him not to have been properly arranged. It was a matter of regret that the work which had been opened with so much trumpetings for the Engineer, Mr. Clerke, should have required reparation in such a short time after it had been constructed.

After some discussion the motion was carried.

THE COST OF THE CITY POLICE.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta having obtained priority for his motion, moved "that Government be requested to furnish the Corporation with the details of the yearly amounts they propose to charge to the Corporation in respect of the cost of the city police for the current as well as the past years in respect of which the final amount chargeable has not yet been settled."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that he was sure that the members of the Corporation would remember that although they were going on paying an approximate sum to Government for the cost of the city police, the final sum which Government was entitled to receive from them had not yet been settled. He was not then going to discuss the question of the liability of the cost of the police, but he would only refer to the arrangement proposed by Government that they would pay one-fourth of the cost, the Corporation paying the remaining three-fourths. But the further question of what was to be included in the annual cost of the police, and what items should be properly and legitimately called the annual cost was pending consideration, and Government had in the meantime asked the Corporation to go on paying the average monthly amount leaving the final settlement to be decided hereafter. The discussion which took place at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council on the subject must be fresh in their mind. He submitted that no time should be lost in approaching the Government to furnish the Corporation with the details of the yearly amounts they proposed to charge the Corporation in respect of the cost of the city police for the current as well as the past years in respect of which the final amount chargeable had not yet been settled.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition remarking that Mr. Mehta had dealt with the subject in so able and masterly a manner at the meeting of the Legislative Council that he (Dr. Viegas) hardly found anything to add to it.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC HALL AND FREE LIBRARY.

Mr. Mehta asked for and obtained priority for the consideration of the letter from Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, offering the Corporation Rs. 7,50,000 for the cost of building a free library and public hall on the Esplanade, to perpetuate the memory of her late husband, Mr. Nussarwanji Petit, and her late son, Mr. Jamshedji. The letter and the conditions on which the offer has been made have already been published in our last issue.

Dr. Viegas who had given notice of the following motion, withdrew it in favour of the one which the Hon. Mr. Mehta intended to move:

"That a committee be appointed to (1) consider the munificent offer of Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Nasarwanji Manockji Petit, Esq., of Rs. 7,50,000 to provide for the cost of building a public hall and a free library on the Esplanade; (2) to report whether a building of the requisite design and dimensions, with its furniture, decorations, and fittings, could be erected within the amount, and if insufficient, the probable excess; and (3) what the yearly cost to the Municipality would be of providing for all the charges in connection with the maintenance and up-keep of the hall and library."

The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta proposed "that the Corporation appreciate highly the munificent and public-spirited liberality of the offer made by Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, but they regret that they are unable to receive it in the form and on the terms on which it is at present made, for the following principal reasons: (1) that the site selected fronts the Hornby Road instead of Cruickshank Road; (2) that the terms of the acquisition of the land from Government should be the same as those for the land acquired for the site on which the Municipal Hall is situated; (3) that the cost of the maintenance and insurance should as far as possible come out of the sum offered for the hall; (4) that in respect of the offer of the free library the perpetual burden proposed to be borne by the Corporation is one that they do not feel at liberty to undertake in view of the various obligations resting upon them; and (5) that the President be requested to communicate this resolution to Bai Dinbai and to inform her that the Corporation would be happy to appoint a small committee to confer with her on the subject."

In moving the above resolution Mr. Mehta said that he was quite sure that the Corporation would be unanimous on the point that they could not sufficiently or too highly appreciate the exceedingly magnificent offer which had been made to them by Bai Dinbai. If they accepted the offer, the Corporation would be richer in having another imposing building, but there were some features of the offer, which on the very face of them required careful consideration. The main features of the offer were such as would land the Corporation in future difficulties, and in an annual expenditure of about twelve or fifteen thousand rupees. With regard to the site he might say that there were two plots of ground available in the immediate neighbourhood of the Municipal Hall, the one being in the Cruickshank Road which was free from noise arising out of vehicular traffic on the Hornby Road, and which was far superior to the site mentioned by the generous lady. The terms sought to be imposed by the Government ought also to be considered. The renewal of the lease and terms at the sweet will of the Government after ninety-nine years was not such as would be approved by the public or the Corporation, and in view of the object for which the land is wanted the Government should not charge more for it than what they charged the Corporation for the ground upon which the Municipal Buildings stood. The Government were pleased to state that they would give the ground at reduced rates, but they could not say what the reduced rate would be. For the construction of the public hall and a free library the Government should charge for the plot of land at Rs. 15 per square yard, which was the price paid by the Corporation for the land on which the Municipal offices were built. That would be a fair price. If the public hall was to be built he submitted that the money should not be wasted on architectural beauty at the sacrifice of accommodation. They spent sixteen lakhs of rupees for the Municipal Buildings, and although much attention was paid to the architectural beauty, there was already a complaint that the accommodation was now insufficient even for their present requirements, and it was possible that at no distant date they would be told that it was necessary to extend the offices. He asked them to bear in mind that the acceptance of the offer for a public hall did not bind them to accept the offer for a free library. In Western countries the Government gave all the vacant spots of land to their municipalities, but it was not so in Bombay, where they had all the burden and not those advantages which the sister municipalities in Europe and elsewhere enjoyed. In accepting the free library they increased their burden by Rs. 12,000 annually, which the Corporation could not legitimately bear.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, who seconded the proposition, observed that it was unanimously acknowledged that Bai Dinbai's offer was in every sense a noble and liberal one, but they were bound to look to the interest of the ratepayers also. The offer, munificent as it was, was accompanied by heavy burden and liability, and they should not accept them before mature consideration. The lady should be persuaded to re-consider the scheme and frame the conditions such as would be acceptable to the Corporation.

Mr. S. Rebsch said that the lady who had made such a generous offer should be approached in a different spirit than the one pointed out by Mr. Mehta, with whom he agreed in all the main contentions. He suggested that a rider should be added to the effect that the resolution be communicated to Bai Dinbai by a small representative committee, who should discuss with the lady if she would be willing to modify her demands in such a manner as would be agreeable and acceptable to the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta having agreed, the rider was added to Mr. Mehta's original proposition.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton moved an amendment that the offer should be accepted. He said that according to the proverb they must not look a gift horse in the mouth, but at once close with the munificent offer made by the lady and thank her for her generous spirit. During his experience in this country he had not seen a single instance that a lady had come forward to make such a princely offer for such a praiseworthy object. There was a long-felt want of such a public hall, and the Corporation while considering the subject of great utility to the public should not haggle for terms with the liberal-minded lady, as it was a singular instance of generosity of a lady in this country. It was ridiculous to suppose that they should throw away such an excellent and rare offer because they did not agree with one or two of the terms on which the offer is made. If they had an objection to the site they should respectfully approach the lady, who, he was sure, with her usual generosity would reconsider the terms favourably to the Corporation. It was not advisable to throw away such a large sum of money, simply because there were some details, which were objectionable to some members.

The amendment fell to the ground as nobody seconded it.

Dr. Viegas, who supported Mr. Mehta's proposal, remarked that Mr. Hamilton had lost sight of the fact that the acceptance of the offer would burden them with heavy responsibility and annual liability to the extent of Rs. 12,000.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha saw no reason why their successors should be bound to bear such fresh heavy responsibilities. He admitted that the offer was very liberal and munificent, but they should take care that the gift might not turn out a white elephant. (Laughter.) Mr. Hamilton advised them not to look a gift horse in the mouth, but unless they got a sound horse it might be an encumbrance on them, and if the expenses of maintaining it were heavy they would have occasion to repent that they ever accepted the horse. A free library on the Esplanade would not serve the object which the donor has in view, and he would, therefore, recommend the worthy lady to split up the donation and found free libraries in several parts of the town, where the poor might be able to take advantage of such institutions. It was most befitting that those who founded public institutions took care to make sufficient provision for its future maintenance.

Mr T. W. Cuffe said that it would have been better if they had proceeded to consider the motion which Dr. Viegas had withdrawn. He was sure that the Hon. Mr. Mehta never for a moment entertained the slightest idea of deprecating in any way the princely gift offered by the generous lady. He was, however, afraid that the discussion which had taken place on the subject might create an impression that the Corporation was somewhat disposed to haggle about the terms advanced by the lady. Mr. Mehta's motion, if he remembered rightly, began by stating that the Corporation could not accept the offer, and he was not in favour of any motion which included such words. He did not think that they could graciously write to the lady in such terms. They should approach Bai Dinbai in a most gracious manner, and he moved as an amendment that a committee consisting of the President, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, and Dr. Viegas, be appointed to wait upon Bai Dinbai, and to convey to her the thanks of the Corporation for the munificent offer, and to inform her that the Corporation appreciated highly her public-spirited liberality and begged to suggest to her that she might be so good as to reconsider her offer in view of the following points:—(1) That the term of the acquisition of land from Government were different from those which the Corporation held the land on which the Municipal Buildings stood; (2) that the Corporation would prefer to have a site fronting on Cruickshank Road instead of on Hornby Road; (3) that the offer as it stood at present imposed upon the Corporation in respect of the free library a perpetual burden, which the Corporation thought would be heavy on the city in view of the various obligations vesting upon them, and which burden they could not undertake.

Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, in seconding the resolution, observed that after all there was not much difference between the original proposition and the amendment except in form. He was against the Government levying terms authorising them to renew the lease after ninety-nine years. He could state from his own experience that Government were in the habit of raising the rent to any extent after the expiry of the first lease. In one case they raised the rent from half-an-anna on a square yard of ground to half a rupee, that was to say, sixteen times greater than the original rate.

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master proposed that they should respectfully decline to accept the offer. He said that the Municipality never confined themselves to original estimates in constructing and always made a mess of them by gradually making the estimates higher and higher. (Laughter.)

There being no seconder, the amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla was in favour of Mr. Cuffe's amendment, which did not commit them to anything, and moreover kept the offer open.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, in reply, said that there was no discourtesy in the original motion. It was an honest, straightforward, and courteous resolution, and there was not the slightest discourtesy to be found in it. There were certain burdens, which the generous lady proposed to saddle them with, and in the interests of the ratepayers they should refuse to pay certain expenses sought to be imposed upon the Corporation. It was objectionable to appoint a committee to wait as a deputation on a private individual. It would not become the dignity of the Corporation to wait as a deputation in the manner suggested by Mr. Cuffe, notwithstanding the fact of the position and rank of an individual.

The President rose and said that he wished to make a few observations, but by no means with the intention of taking part in the discussion in order to influence the Corporation to agree in certain view.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta rose to a point of order. He submitted that it was decided at the instance of the late Mr. Justice Telang and Dr. Peterson, who were the members of the Corporation, that the President could not address the Corporation after the debate had been closed with a reply from the proposer of the original motion, and all the Presidents without exception had invariably followed the rules since that time.

The President said that his predecessor, Dr. Blaney, had on one or two occasions addressed the Corporation on certain matters, and he also remembered the late Rao Saheb Mandlik summing up the debate as their President.

After the President had pointed out the different effects of the original proposition and the amendment, the latter was put to the vote but lost by 39 votes against ten. The original motion was then carried by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation then adjourned at 5-30 p.m.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation having decided to light the Crawford Market buildings with electric light, the contract for supplying the plant, &c., was given to Messrs. John Fleming and Company, contractors and engineers. The lamps having been fitted up it was decided to see how the new arrangement worked last evening.

Owing to the central station not being quite ready last night only the incandescent circuits were lighted, the arc lights will be completed in a day or two.

The incandescent lights which are used to lit up the clock tower worked very satisfactorily. The clock dial looking brighter than usual, could be read from a longer distance. The generating station is situated in the compound of the Municipal workshop, where a large engine and boiler is utilized for driving this plant as well as for lighting the new Municipal buildings. The system used in the Markets is that known as the continuous current system, and two separate dynamos are used—one for lighting the arc lamps, which are distributed throughout the Markets, and the other for lighting the superintendent's quarters and the clock tower with incandescent lights. The arc lighting dynamo is a large and strongly-built machine, running at 850 revolutions per minute. It is capable of lighting 20 arc lights of 2,000 candle-power each, and is under complete control by passing through a switch-board, on which all the measuring and safety devices are placed. Not the least interesting of these is the very ingenious device, known as a Lightening Arrestor. Under normal circumstances the machine is at rest, but should lightening strike any wire throughout the whole of the Markets, its course is at once diverted through this instrument to the earth, and can, therefore, do no harm to machinery or building. Besides merely arresting the lightening, the instrument automatically prevents the current from the dynamo following the lightening to the earth. The incandescent dynamo is a much smaller machine, and, as it has to run all night to light the Crawford Market Clock, it is driven by a separate engine. It is controlled in the same way as the larger machine, and is capable of burning 60 16-candle lamps. From the generating station all wires are run underground, being specially made for the purpose. In the Markets they are carried on oil insulaters to avoid any chance of leakage.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M de Horne, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Abdool Karrim, Mr
Barrow, Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs
Cuningham, Miss
Coke, Maj E B, R H A
Coke, Mrs
Hart, Col A Fitz Roy
Gray, Mr and 2 Misses
Gunter, Lieut-Col H
Gurdit Singh, Mr C
Gurdit Singh, Mr A
Harrison, Mr and Mrs A G and 2 children
Hynes, Mr
Healy, Miss C G
Hayward, Surg-Maj L
Hayward, Mrs
Jeons, Miss M F
Johnston, Rev and Mrs
Kincaid, Mr C A
Maclcson, Mr S R P
Macnamara, Mrs
Morley Knight, Capt C
Marjoribanks, Mr J A
Mainwaring, Mrs
Macdonald, Mr G
Oldham, Mr G S
Phillip, Mr A
Pribble, Mr
Sanders, Mr G H
Sconce, Mr H A R
Thomas, Mr R
Thompson, Mrs
Van Roy, Mr and Mrs
Welch, Miss

FOR BRINDISI

Abrahams, Mr M S
Carstairs, Mr R
Clothier, Capt
Cunningham, Mr
Dikshit, Mr R
Drury, Mr S M
Fraser, Mr H
Grey, Rev H G
Hynes, Mr G J
Hudson, Mr R D
Hudson, Miss E
Hauser, Mr E
Parry, Capt and Mrs
Pandit, Mr V R
Priestley, Rev and Mrs, and child
Rendall, Lieut

FOR ISMALIA—Darling, Mr

FOR ADEN.

Fraser, Mr T
Hormusjee, Mr E

THE following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 14th Sept, 1894.
For London—Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Gordon; Mrs L Johnstone; Sir C Pethcram; Hon Justice Hill; and Mr Chandhuri.
For Brindisi—Mr W F Barrow; Mr W Bannerjee; Mr Majumdar; Mr W W White; Mr Drury; Mr D Kenelly; and Lieut H E A Lindsay.

Per s s Peninsular, Captain A Loggin, 22nd Sept. 1894.
For London—Mr Sutherland; Mr and Mrs Shahabudin; Mrs Dumpster and inft; Mrs Birch; Maj Burn Murdoch; Mr and Mrs H W M Philips, infant and nurse; Mrs Campbell and 3 infts; Mrs Hewer and 2 infts; Surg-Capt L P Ricketts; Mrs Ricketts and infant; Mrs J W Brown and infant; Mr H S Landon; Lieut A B Linlsay; Capt C A Kemball; Mr C W Eborall; Miss Plumb; and Mr E Rozario.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs R J Crosthwaite, child and Miss; Col H C Morse; Mr W Muston; Mr C Briggs; Mr J Burne; and Col and Mrs R Morris.
For Brindisi, Captain C F Preston, 29th Sept 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr H F S Ramsden; Mr E R Smetham; and Revd Father Hopkins.

Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, 6th October, 1894.
For London—Mr and Mrs G L Towers and 4 children; Mr and Mrs L E H Yates and child; Miss Lee; Mrs C F Oldham, infant and nurse; Lieut C M Cockeraft; Miss Synge and Sister; Mrs Wumnlll; and Surg-Lieut-Col H O'Brien.

Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 13th October, 1894.
For London—Miss Strahan; and Capt E D Mansell.

Per s s Oriental, Captain S Moule, 20th October, 1894.
For London—Misses M N and N Nestield; Mr Nesfield; Maj H G Wheatley; Mr E H Hearn; Mrs Baddeley and child, and Lady White and Maid.
For Malta—Lieut A Carnana.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 27th October, 1894.
Mr D Cairns.

Per s s Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 3rd November 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr C W Price; and Mr E A Hearn.
For London—Revd W E and Mrs Davies.

Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 10th November, 1894.

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 17th November, 1894.
For London—Mr and Mrs A Neville; Miss Paton; Miss G Paton; Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col A Mc M Patterson; and Mrs Patterson, 2 infts and 2 Misses.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. W. CHITTY, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. M. BROWNE, General List, Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside out of India on vacating regimental command.

THE services of Colonel J. Grierson, Indian Staff Corps, have been re-placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, and he is permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT A. WALPOLE, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Poona to the Bombay Division, Military Works, with effect from the 10th September next.

THE Secretary of State has granted extension of leave for three months to Surgeon-Captain C. J. Sarkies, Indian Medical Service, on medical certificate; and to Lieutenant J. H. Lloyd, Indian Staff Corps, for nine days, on private affairs.

THE Secretary of State has permitted the return to duty of Brevet-Major G. D. Atkinson, Lieutenant J. H. Lloyd (both of the Staff Corps), and Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry, Staff Ordnance Department.

A VETERAN of the old John Company's Service has just died at Southbourne-on-Sea, near Christ Church, at the age of eighty. Surgeon-General J. A. Orr, C.B., M.D., entered the Medical Department of the Madras Army in 1837, and later on was attached to the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad. He served in the Malwa Campaign of 1857 with Sir C. Stewart, and in Central India in 1858 with Sir Hugh Rose, being made a C. B. in the same year for his services. In 1863 he became Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals with the Nagpore force, Honorary Surgeon to the Queen in 1863, and retired in 1871 as Inspector-General of Hospitals in Madras.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seeing that the rank and status of the apothecary class of the subordinate medical department have been raised by Government, I beg leave to state below the grievances of the Bombay hospital assistants, in the hope that Government may graciously be pleased to take them into favourable consideration and redress them. Your co-operation is humbly solicited in the matter, as your able and influential journal can render much service to this cause by ventilating the subject in your columns from time to time till Government see their way to redress the grievances of the miserably-paid hospital assistants.

Pay.—Firstly, as regards their pay it must be stated that it is quite inadequate to a decent maintenance, whereas their qualifications are of no mean order. After studying for three years in a medical school, where they have to study theoretical and practical anatomy, chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy, physiology, theoretical and clinical medicine, theoretical and practical surgery, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence, they get Rs. 16 as sub-hospital assistants in the military department, and Rs. 25 as third-class hospital assistants in the civil department. In the latter department also they used to get Rs. 16 a short time ago,

and the rest at the rate of four annas. When going home on sick leave from Aden or Quetta Government should pay them their passage.

Promotions.—Hospital assistants should be granted promotion every five years. After five years' service those who are specially recommended may be allowed to join the Grant Medical College to study there for one year, and on passing the final examination, may be transferred to the assistant surgeon branch.

Transfers.—Hospital assistants are often put to great expense and inconvenience by frequent transfers from one part of the Presidency to the other. The Surgeon-General should see that those who belong to the Ahmedabad school should only be transferred in the districts of the Northern Division, while those who pass out of the Poona school should be transferred in the Deccan and Konkan only, and those who pass out of the Sind school should be placed only in Sind. By this arrangement not only men knowing the language and usages of the division will remain in that particular division, but the Government also will be saved much unnecessary expense. When hospital assistants are sent to Aden, Berbera, and Quetta, they should, under no circumstances, be kept there for more than two years, so also when on jail duty. In transferring hospital assistants to Aden no distinction of caste or creed should be observed, but all should be sent by turns. I cite the instance of a civil hospital assistant who was transferred for no fault of his from one division to another. He had to undergo an expense of Rs. 150 for his travelling with family, whereas he got only Rs. 22 from Government. What a hardship it must have been to him who received such poor pay! Many more of such instances can be cited showing the pecuniary loss hospital assistants are put to on transfer. Those who are on general duty have to suffer much especially when they are family men. Therefore, no hospital assistant should be kept on general duty for more than three months, whereas there have been instances in which some have been kept on such duty for years together.

House-rent.—When not provided with quarters, hospital assistants should be granted Rs. 12 as house-rent in the mofussil and Rs. 20 in Bombay.

Allowance.—Senior military hospital assistants should be granted Rs. 30 as allowance, whereas the others from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 when on regimental duty. Hospital assistants attached to jails also should be granted allowances according to the above scale, as well as those stationed in unhealthy places. When hospital assistants are sent to Aden or Quetta they should get, if senior, Rs. 50 as allowance, and others Rs. 30.

Pension.—After fifteen years' service they should be granted one-third of their pay, and half after twenty-five years' service.

Dress.—Military hospital assistants should be entitled to dress according to the corresponding military rank proposed for them above.

Titles.—Titles of Rao Bahadur or Khan Bahadur might be conferred on senior civil hospital assistants also for meritorious services as in the case of military hospital assistants.

Qualifications.—Those who have passed the Matriculation or have studied up to it should only be allowed admission into the schools.

Study.—Course of study should be extended to four years instead of three, and botany and diseases of the eye, and children and women, should be added to the subjects already taught.

Diploma.—On passing hospital assistants should be granted the diploma of licentiate of medicine and surgery, whereas the present licentiates should be granted the degree of M. B., as they are graduates, and not mere licentiates.

Miscellaneous Grievances.—In the civil department hospital assistants are styled Azam by revenue and other local officers as a matter of formality, but not as a matter of right. Government should, therefore, rule that senior hospital assistants should be styled ex-officio Rao Sahebs or Khan Sahebs according as they belong to the Hindu or other communities. When they attend a court they should be given chairs as a matter of privilege, when the responsibility placed on them in medico-legal cases is so great. Hospital assistants should be entitled to admission to levees and darbars. They should also be granted the franchise of voting at the general election of municipalities. Hospital assistants, who are in charge of dispensaries, are also generally municipal commissioners; but as generally the mamlatdar is chairman of the dispensary committee, the hospital assistant cannot independently work on the municipal committee. If he tries to do so he incurs the displeasure of the local authorities for which he has to suffer. If the hospital assistant is in the good graces of the mamlatdar, he has no reason to fear anything in any way, and his place is firm even though he be unpopular, but if he does his duty independently in the interests of the public, in doing which, if he in any way incurs the displeasure of the mamlatdar, he is sure to suffer, no matter how popular he may be, and how hard he may have worked. If a mamlatdar wants to do good or ill to a hospital assistant he can do so easily, because the Revenue Department keeps the prestige of its own department, whereas the medical department is vacillating, and easily yields to the wishes of the revenue department whatever they may be. The consequence is that often times hospital assistants, who do their duty conscientiously, have to suffer; and for fear of suffering hospital assistants have generally not the courage to act up to their own convictions in municipal matters, and the result is that the sanitation of the place suffers. It is, therefore, necessary that the head of the department should, in the interests of the people themselves, remove the mamlatdar's control from the dispensary hospital assistant. If there be any complaints against a hospital assistant, the civil surgeon of the district should alone be empowered to inquire into them, and action should be taken according to his report. Besides his recommendations about the granting of allowance to hospital assistants and their transfer should not be discarded, because he has a better knowledge of the subordinates, their work, and abilities than the head office. According to the new jail rules a hospital assistant has been made subordinate to the jailor, which is really degrading him. He should be only subordinate to his own medical officer. Besides, he is obliged to be present almost the whole day in jail, and to come to and go from the jail at the time fixed by the superintendent. I humbly think that the fixing of the time should be left to the medical officer and not the superintendent. In the case of military hospital assistants they should have all the privileges according to their relative military rank proposed above.

Such are some of the grievances under which the Bombay hospital assistants are labouring at present. Some of these can be easily remedied by the present heads of the department; some can be removed by the local Government, whereas the other should be submitted by the heads of the department with their strong recommendations to the higher authorities through the proper channel, when the higher authorities will have to see their way to do at least something for this miserably-paid, but deserving, hardworked, and responsible class of useful servants of Government belonging to the noblest calling. Dr. Moore strove for them, and they in their turn were not slow to evince their gratitude to him. If Dr. Turnbull, who at present directs the helm of the department, follows in the footsteps of his last but one generous-hearted predecessor, his name will be ever enshrined in the innermost recesses of the hearts of hospital assistants, and will be handed down to posterity as their benefactor.

Now, my advice to my brethren of the hospital assistant class is that everything depends upon their united efforts if they want to have good done to themselves. They should without delay form committees, and ask the assistance of the "Indian Medical Record," which is doing yeoman service to the cause of the Indian medical services, requesting that journal to ventilate the subject from time to time till their grievances are redressed. A memorial should also be drafted by their central committee which should be in Bombay, Poona, or Ahmedabad, and circulated to all the hospital assistants stating therein all the grievances, and each individual should submit his own separately, as I believe, joint memorials are forbidden in the case of Government servants. The efforts of the apothecary class were crowned with success, because they one and all, co-operated in their memorial. It is high time now for the hospital assistants to rise from their lethargy, and go on loyally agitating the matter, till they gain their end. Rome was not built in a day. They cannot, therefore expect, everything at once. There is a saying in Guzerati, that even the mother does not give food to her children unless they cry for it. Hospital assistants must likewise cry and cry before our benign and paternal Government, and their cries shall not go in vain in the long run. Even Christ has said: "Strike and the door shall be opened unto thee;" and ask and it shall be given unto thee." They must, therefore, apply their shoulders to the wheel themselves, and not be disappointed at one or two failures. Remember the mottoes "try again," and "perseverance is the mother of good fortune." So long as their cause is just and their demands reasonable they need not despair. It might be alleged that Government cannot do anything at present on account of their financial difficulties. But when Government during such hard times finds money enough to pay exchange compensation allowance to its servants, when it has money enough to increase the pay of the police, and for other purposes, it should certainly find means to do something for the poor hospital assistant. But such grievances as can be redressed by Government at once may be redressed without delay, so that hospital assistants may be encouraged to find that Government do, in some way, appreciate their services to suffering humanity. —Yours &c.,

JOSEPH BENJAMIN BAMNOLKAR,
Medical Practitioner.

Ahmedabad, September 5.

PROPOSED PETIT HALL AND FREE LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While every individual reader of the correspondence published in the *Gazette* to-day must have felt a glow of pleasure at the prospect of a public hall and free library on the Esplanade, towards the establishment of which Bai Dinbai, the widow of my friend, the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manockjee Petit, has made the most noble offer of seven and a half lakhs of rupees, to perpetuate the memory of her late husband and son, it is disappointing to learn that this proposal which promises, in these days of enlightenment, to be an "unmixed blessing" to the citizens of Bombay, is not so favourably received, as one would have supposed, by some members of the Municipal Corporation.

The conditions mentioned in the correspondence I refer to, in the face of so praiseworthy an object as a free hall and public library, which Dr. Weir, the acting Municipal Commissioner, in his letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated 25th August last, pronounces to be "a want which has long been felt by the citizens of Bombay," seem most favourable, the most important of which are that the building is to be erected on ground belonging to Government, and surely in view to so valuable and munificent a gift being secured, in the graver and purer needs of the general public, there should not be a shadow of demur, even if an expense of Rs. 10,000 a year becomes necessary to maintain the hall and library at the cost of rate-payers, to whom, although they may, as suggested, be already burdened with police charges, water and drainage debts, compared with the prospect of so handsome, suitable, and useful a gift, for the benefit of themselves and their own in perpetuity such a possible expense may be said to be light and not worthy of any serious consideration, though I would go with Dr. Weir and say that probably Government will be induced to give the required land at "a reduced price," and thus lessen the estimated cost of the buildings.

I assert that it is rarely, if ever, any lady of any community in Bombay, has made a more graceful, suitable, and princely offer than Bai Dinbai has made proving, as I have before pointed out, the inherent, charitable, and generous instincts of the Petit family, and I not only hope that the attention of Government will be attracted to the matter in view to making the terms on which the land is to be acquired, as light as possible, but that the committee suggested by Dr. Viegas, not forgetting the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, and in fact the best portion of the House, will do *all in their power* to facilitate the acceptance of Bai Dinbai's most noble and generous offer to our town. In conclusion, I would further suggest that Government should be moved to mark in the some appreciable way their senso of Bai Dinbai's great generosity and high public-spirited worth by the bestowal of some suitable dignity, such as the Order of the Crown of India for distinguished ladies, which will with the subdued sense of the pleasure she must feel in hoping to perpetuate the memory of her late husband and son in the manner she so warmly desires, afford her the double gratification of having her large-hearted munificence recognised and reciprocated by Government in a like generous spirit, but which will assuredly reflect a brighter halo of worth on the charities and deeds of those who were so dear to her in life, and whose memory she now so nobly and earnestly seeks to perpetuate.—Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Apollo House, September 6.

LIFTS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A subject I wish to ventilate is the want of hydraulic lifts in big Government offices, such as the Secretariat, the High Court, the General Post Office, &c. These buildings are high and consequently very trying to visitors and others who are often required to go up and down the large staircases on business. Assuredly then it is extremely difficult for the old and those suffering from asthma and other chest diseases. In the case of the High Court the sick have perforce sometimes to be taken up the stairs with great difficulty, and the pain they then suffer excites our pity. In fact in their case it is worse than suffering the highest punishment inflicted on a criminal. It is with the object of remedying this long-felt want that I wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the matter. Not only will hydraulic lifts be a boon to the old and the infirm, but be of great use to the general public and the Government servants as well. In the case of the latter even when they are a little ill they prefer to go on leave rather than go up and down the stairs when their health does not permit of their doing so. In a large and important city like Bombay this could be done very easily and in a building like the Secretariat, it could be done at a very small expense and without undergoing the trouble of cutting up a passage for the lift. In Bombay the experiment has been proved to be successful as in the case of the Esplanade Hotel, the Port Trust Office, &c. In Europe and America we find these lifts in buildings of comparatively smaller importance. There is no reason therefore why the big Government offices here of such vast importance should so long be without them. I trust the authorities will soon look to this and confer a boon on the public in general and on those in delicate health in particular.—Yours, &c.,

A VISITOR.

Cumballa Hill, Sept. 6.

MR. HARVEY JAMES has undertaken the entire work of preparing the minutes of Law Members from the time of Macaulay to date. Mr. Tupper, therefore, will not be placed on special duty for the present in connection with this work, as originally intended.

MR. VON HANNEKEN, who is so frequently mentioned in reports from China, is a distinguished Austrian artillerist, and was the expert employed in the scientific fortification of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. He was an A.-D.-C. to King Li Hu Chang, and was on board the ill-fated Kowshing at the time of the disaster.

COMPLAINTS about the Calcutta Customs House and its administration of the import tariff are on the increase, says the *Pioneer*. It must be taken as a sign of very bad management that this should be so, and after the months that the system has been in operation that there should still be continual disputes about what are, and what are not, dutiable goods. But one can believe almost anything of the Calcutta Customs House after having learnt a few specimens of its working. Thus the very important matter (to the importer) of converting the sterling value of his invoice into rupees that he may pay the duty thereon is managed in a purely haphazard fashion. One day the appraisers will fix at Rs. 18 for the sovereign, and the next Rs. 18-2, and so forth, with a total disregard of the rate of exchange of the day. The proper businesslike way would be that the appraisers should be furnished with mercantile exchange tables, and should calculate precise equivalents at a rate to be fixed every morning according as the market stands. Another delight of the Customs officials is to inflict fines on importers in the most trivial matters; where lengths are not marked exactly on the outer fold of a piece, for instance, the importer is penalised; in the case of silks and such like expensive fabrics it becomes a waste of a certain length to thus mutilate a piece. Again, in the payment of duty, the Customs House gets another grand chance of annoying the public by refusing to take cheques, nothing but currency notes and coin being considered good enough. There is a roundabout way of getting them to take cheques, by first having the same accepted as good by a bank, but this brings trouble and delay. Of course, there is no possible risk in cheques being taken from recognised houses and individuals. The London Customs House, as we know by a celebrated advertisement, was glad enough to take a tea merchant's cheque for £35,000. In Calcutta he would have been told to call again and bring the money. In a word, the entire stable needs cleansing, and the appointment of a committee of investigation asked for by the Chamber of Commerce should not be longer delayed. It is scandalous that the public should have to suffer from such a combination of fussiness and negligence.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury at the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE GOHNA FLOOD.

THE following note on the progress of the flood between Gohna and Hardwar on the 25th and 26th August, which was caused by the breaking up of the dam at the Gohna Lake has been compiled in the office of the Director-General of Telegraphs from telegrams received from the Telegraph staff stationed along the route of the flood:—

In anticipation of the breaking up of the dam recently formed in the Birai Ganga river below the village of Gohna, and with a view to giving timely warning to the inhabitants of the districts likely to be affected by the flood, a temporary telegraph line was erected from Hardwar to the Gohna Lake, 149 miles, with offices at the following places:—

1.	Gohna, near the dam.			
2.	Chamoli,	14 miles	from	Gohna.
3.	Nanda Pryag	31	"	"
4.	Karna Pryag	31	"	"
5.	Rudra Pryag	52	"	"
6.	Srinagar	72	"	"
7.	Deo Pryag	88	"	"
8.	Byasghat	97	"	"
9.	Rikhikesh	133	"	"

the last named place being connected with the telegraph office at Hardwar, 149 miles from Gohna.

Reports were submitted daily from Gohna to the Director General of Telegraphs regarding the gradual rise of the water in the lake, and on the 11th August the first "warning" telegram was sent, informing intermediate stations that the lake was expected to escape within 15 days.

At 7-19 a.m. of the 25th August the Telegraph Master, Gohna, reported that the water had overtopped the dam at 6-53 that morning, "starting in a small stream, but gradually increasing," and that the further "warning" telegrams had already been sent to all the places along the line up to Hardwar, with a maximum delay of one minute.

At 12-30 p.m. of the same day, the Telegraph Master, Gohna, reported that the stream which had increased very slightly up to 10-30 was not sufficient to counterbalance the inflow of water into the lake, as the bell fixed at a point slightly above the overflow level had started ringing at 10 o'clock. At this time (12-30 p.m.) the dam was not visible from the telegraph office on account of the heavy mist. The noise of the rushing water, however, was very slight.

At 1-50 p.m., of the 25th August the Telegraph Master, Gohna, reported that "the tail end of the dam was giving way very fast; that if it continued, another hour would see the body of the dam yielding."

Half an hour later he reported that the "dam was simply melting away," and that the "body of the dam was attacked." This report was followed at 2-33 p.m. by the statement that the dam continued melting away, and that heavy rain had begun to fall, which was assisting in its destruction. He added that it had now become clear that if the rush of water continued to increase, the dam would completely yield.

At 3-30 p.m. of the 25th August it was considered dangerous to go near the dam, and all observations had to be made with the aid of field glasses, which unfortunately could be used occasionally only, owing to the heavy mist which overhung the lake almost continuously.

At 4-30 p.m. on the 25th August the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs who was stationed at Srinagar reported that the river had begun to rise at Nanda Pryag, 21 miles from the dam, but that up to that time no rise had been noticed at the offices lower down the river.*

At 7-15 p. m. on the 25th August the Assisant Superintendent at Srinagar reported that the flood had reached Karna Pryag, 31 miles from Gohna, at 4-45 p. m., and Rudra Pryag, 52 miles from Gohna, at 5-48 p. m., while the rise at Srinagar, 72 miles from Gohna, was then only one foot.

There seems to have been general heavy rainfall during the 25th August along the whole route followed by the telegraph line.

At 7-30 p.m. of the 25th August the Telegraph Master, Gohna, reported that from a glimpse which had been obtained, the dam "continues to slip, but in very small quantities", adding that the "Engineer expects the lake to fall all night."

At a quarter past 12 a.m. on the 26th August the Telegraph Master, Gohna, reported: "Tremendous rush of water. Roar is awful. Afraid top of dam has yielded somewhat; too dark to see. Informed stations down the line. Chamoli says rise about 30 feet."

At 1-19 a.m. of the 26th August the Assistant Superintendent at Srinagar reported that the flood had risen 160 feet at Chamoli, 14 miles from Gohna; 100 feet at Nanda Pryag, 21 miles from Gohna; and 90 feet at Karna Pryag, 31 miles from Gohna.

The Telegraph Master, Gohna, reported at 2-20 a.m. on the 26th August that the lake had fallen half an hour after midnight 25 feet, at 1-30 a.m. on the 26th August 35. feet, and at 3-25 a.m. 50 feet, the dam being rapidly cut away.

The water at Srinigar had at 3-49 a.m. on the 26th August risen 12 feet.

The Sub-Assistant Superintendent at Karna Pryag reported at 4-35 a.m. on the 26th August that the flood had in one hour's time risen 130 feet, that there had been a "perfect clearance" at Chamoli, Nanda Pryag, Karna Pryag and Rudra Pryag of all public buildings, bazars and houses, and that "tremendous landslips" had taken place; the only buildings remaining were the recently established telegraph offices, which, in view of the expected disaster, had been located high above all possible danger.

At 9-23 a.m. of the 26th August it was reported by the Telegraph Master of Hardwar that the flood water had begun to arrive, and that the river was rising rapidly.

At 11-35 a.m., he said the water was still "rising very fast," and that the telegraph office was in danger. He also reported that the speed of the flood water was about 8 miles an hour at first, and that at 10 minutes past 12 p.m., it had increased to about 10 miles an hour.

At midday the flood at Hardwar had risen to 12 feet.

In the same message he stated "much building material, huge trees and dead animals floating down; bank to bank one sheet of water; river very muddy."

At 1-57 p.m., on the 26th August the Telegraph Master, Hardwar, telegraphed that the flood was abating, having fallen 3 feet in one hour. He also said that there had been no loss of life.

At 3-30 p.m., on the 26th August the Telegraph Master, Gohna, reported that the lake had decreased to 2½ miles in length by ¼ mile in width, with a maximum depth of about 300 feet, and that it was thought all danger was over.

The last report by the Assistant Superintendent, Srinagar, shows that the maximum height the flood reached at Srinagar, 72 miles from Gohna, was 60 feet at 5 a.m. on the 26th August; Deo Pryag, 88 miles from Gohna, 70 feet; and at Byasghat, 97 miles from Gohna, 33 feet; and that "all Government buildings along the river except the telegraph offices were destroyed."

He further reported that there had been no delay in dealing with the large amount of traffic throughout the flood, and also said there was no loss of life.

At 7 p.m. of the 26th August the Telegraph Master, Gohna, reported that there was apparently no danger as the outflow and inflow were then equal and the water was "passing over a sound bed."

The Telegraph Master, Hardwar, reported at 7-20 p.m. of the 26th August that the flood had gone down to 6 feet, that damage had been done to the Ganges Canal godown, that the masonry ridges had been washed down, that 6 feet of water had rushed through the town, but that now portions of the river bed had reappeared. He added that this flood was greater than that of 1880.

At 6-15 a.m. of the 27th August the Telegraph Master, Gohna, reported that "The awful roar of yesterday has softened to a ripple. All safe and calm."

* At 7 p.m. on the 25th August the Telegraph Master, Hardwar, reported that the Ganges had not risen, although it had been raining at Hardwar since the morning.

A LITTLE romance of the Savings Bank is reported from Middleton, in Lancashire. It seems that, in 1844, a woman belonging to that town was convicted at Manchester, where she was in service, of larceny, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. At the time she had £96 in the Savings Bank, which sum, under the then existing law, became the property of the Crown. The woman left England in the convict ship Tasmania, for Tasmania, then called Van Diemen's Land, and nothing more was heard of her. A niece of hers, who is in very poor circumstances, recently got the Mayor of Middleton to interest himself in her case, and he made application to the Savings Bank authorities. From them it was ascertained that notice was given to the Government with regard to the money, but that it had never been claimed. The next thing was to ascertain that the woman was dead, and this was a difficult thing. She was released in 1849, two years before her time, owing to her good behaviour, but there official records of her existence ended. If still living, she would be eighty-five years of age. It has now been ascertained that she is dead, and the money, together with no less than £112 accumulated interest, has been handed over, less the cost of the inquiries, to the fortunate niece.

AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

JAPANESE WAR NEWS.

NOTICE has been given in the *Official Gazette*, that a very close censorship will be at once exercised over the Japanese press, which is not allowed now to publish anything referring to war news, or foreign intercourse, without its being previously submitted to and sanctioned by the Minister of Home Affairs. Any violation of this restriction created by an Imperial Ordinance, by either author, editor, printer, or publisher, is to be visited by imprisonment, with labor, for one month up to two years, or by the infliction of a fine of from 20 to 300 *yen*.

The effect of this, says the *Japnae Herald*, will be to place the press entirely under Government control which may perhaps have one good effect,—that of imposing a check on the fabrications with which the native press has teemed since hostilities were contemplated, and the war in Korea began. But on the other hand, no information with regard to reverses, or news which the Government would rather not have disclosed, will be likely to be given.

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Japanese official account of the Kowshing incident is as follows:—

"There were three Chinese vessels besides the transport. With the exception of the captured vessel, however, uncertainty existed at first as to their names. The ideographs originally published to designate the ships subsequently underwent more than one alteration. It would now seem, however, that the names of the Chinese vessels were the Tsao-chiang (captured), the Tsi-yuen, and the Kwang-yi. The Tsi-yuen is probably the vessel whose name is usually written Chi-yuen. On that hypothesis, she belongs to the Northern Squadron, and is a Stettin built cruiser of 2,300 tons, speed 15 knots, armed with two 21 c.m., one 15 c.m., and nine machine guns, as well as torpedo tubes. The Kwang-yi we cannot clearly identify. Apparently she is one of the three "Kwangs" of the Southern Squadron deck-protected, steel and wood cruisers of 1,030 tons, speed 16½ knots, and armed with three 4¾ inch quick-firing and eight machine guns. The Tsao-chiang is a gun-boat of 950 tons, attached to the Northern Squadron. The Japanese ships engaged were the Yoshino Kan, the Naniwa Kan, and the Hiyei Kan. The Yoshino which is a steel cruiser of 4,216 tons, capable of steaming 22 knots, and carrying four 6-in., eight 47 in., and 22 3-pr. quick-firing guns. The Naniwa is also a steel cruiser of 3,709 tons, her speed 18 knots, and carrying ten guns, of which two are 28-ton Armstrongs. The Hiyei is a composite armour-belted corvette of 2,200 tons with a speed of 13 knots, and carrying three 17 c.m 3½ ton (Krupp), and six 15 c.m. guns. These vessels are evidently superior to the Chinese ships encountered by them, and from the point of view the result attained on the 25th ultimo, is not very remarkable. But the fight seems to have been altogether a peculiar affair. The three Japanese ships left Jinsen (Chemulpho) for the purpose of meeting the Yayeyama Kan, a despatch vessel. Their course led them to the south of the island Kang-hwa, which lies off the position at A-San, where the Chinese troops are stationed. The same day, two Chinese men-of-war, the Tsi-yuen and the Kwang-yi steamed out at A-San for the purpose of meeting and escorting to that place the transport Kowshing and her convoy the Tsao-chiang. For some time past the Chinese men-of-war, on sighting a Japanese cruiser, have always cleared for action. It happened that the two Chinese ships, emerging from the narrow channel between Kang-hwa island and the mainland, sighted the Japanese ships steaming past the south of the island, and, whether by the accident of their route or by design, followed them, at the same time running out their guns and beating to quarters. The Japaness ships turned to meet their apparent pursuers, and, like them, cleared for action. Thereupon the Chinese vessels ran up a white flag above the Japanese ensign, and this signal of course induced the Japanese ships to approach peacefully. When the distance between the leading vessels had diminished to 300 metres about, one of the Chinese ships discharged a torpedo and opened fire, while the other commenced to make signals to a transport and its convoy, which just then hove in sight. An engagement of course ensued, the Yoshino and the Hiyei fighting against the Tsi-yuen and the Kwang-yi while the Naniwa devoted her attention to the transport and its convoy. The convoy also showed a white flag above the Japanese colours, but this ruse being now understood, the Naniwa fired across her bows and summoned her, as well as the transport, to heave to. The transport, obeying, dropped her anchor, and the Naniwa sent a boat to which information was given by the captain of the transport, an Englishman. After the boat had returned to the Naniwa, the latter signalled to the transport to get under weigh and follow the man-of-war. Captain Galsworthy would have obeyed this order, but the Chinese declined to permit him, threatening him with death if he did so. He then signalled again to the Naniwa, intimating his inability to act, and received for answer a recommendation to leave the ship. He accordingly summoned his officers on deck, and when the Naniwa opened fire, they jumped overboard. The Chinese shot at them as they were swimming toward the shore, but they were safely picked up by the Naniwa's boats. The Yoshino and Hiyei had meanwhile come up, having put the two Chinese vessels to flight, and the "Tsao-chiang" surrendered. An attempt was now made to pursue the Chinese ships, but it being seen that one could not be overtaken before reaching the Chinese squadron at A-San, and that to follow the other would involve abandonment of the duty upon which the Japanese vessels had sailed, the chase was given up. With regard to the sinking of the transport, it would seem that the refusal of the Chinese soldiers to surrender, rendered it impossible to board her, and that resort to big guns became necessary. She was not deliberately destroyed, but one of the Naniwa's 28-ton Armstrong's hit her a blow that disposed of her at once. It is very regrettable that the troops could not be saved, but what is to be done with 1,500 armed men who refuse to surrender?

The *Chuwo Shimbun* says it is not the time now to talk about war, but what measures are to be taken subsequent to victory should be studied. By the time the army and navy will have been in action against China, at least half of the latter's men-of-war will be sunk, and the Taku forts dismantled; Japan could then seize Peking and dictate terms to China in a very short time. What should be demanded then of China as an indemnity? Some persons say 50,000,000 *yen* in gold, to enable Japan to change her monetary system to a gold standard. But the *Chuwo* would prefer the following to be carried into effect. That China be made to sever her connection with Korea. That the whole of Formosa be ceded to Japan.

The first item need not be questioned, as then only, the independence of the Peninsula would be perfected. As to Formosa, the idea is worthy of study. If the island be made a territory of Japan the expenses for governing it would be considerable. Yet, such an island as Hokoto (the Pescadores?) is the first military port of the East, and when that island shall have been occupied, the safety of Okinawa will be secured and the defence of our western limit perfected. This place could be made a first object of our progressive policy by occupying an important position adjacent to the South Sea Islands and the Indian Ocean, while the southern part of China could be held in check. Such being evident, the insignificant expense of accomplishing that object should not be grudged, moreover, the whole of the islands would prove a valuable resource when their government and colonization are carried out.

Instruction has been given by the Ministers of Home and Foreign Affairs to local Governors as follows:—In relation to affairs pending between China and Japan, it is understood many Chinese in this country are experiencing fear. But at present, and even when war may have broken out, the Government would render protection to the Chinese stationed in Japan as much as possible, so it is desired they may not harbour any feeling of fear. At the present time, there may be some Japanese who are guilty of rash and inconsiderate action, care should be taken to avoid it.

SUBSEQUENT ENGAGEMENTS.

Since the 23rd ultimo, the telegraph line between Seoul and Fusan, as well as the Gishu line being interrupted, no news is to hand of the present condition of Korea. Accordingly there are several rumours current about the affairs now in hand. Some are as follows:—

The Tsukuba Kan came in contact on the 24th ultimo, with the Chinese man-of-war Chih Yuen in Korean seas, and after an engagement, the latter was sunk. The Tsukuba Kan returned to Nagasaki on the 25th ultimo. At Ryan, while the Japanese soldiers were proceeding towards Suigen-fu laying a line of defence; over 800 Chinese soldiers assembled and entered the lines, whereby a collision occurred between them. The Chinese troops opened fire, which was responded to by the Japanese soldiery. Field-guns put the Chinese to flight and they sustained a loss of 180 killed and 170 wounded.

Telegraphic communication is interrupted and no further news has been received.

By the 4 p.m. train on Sunday (29th ult.), the wife of the Chinese Minister left Shinbashi Station for her home. The thoroughfares on her way were guarded by police. It is stated by members of the Legation, that the Minister would probably quit the country on the 3rd or 5th instant.

The following are further particulars of the naval engaments off A-San. "The Japanese men-of-war proceeded towards Jenchuan to search for the Kisogawa Maru, a despatch vessel lost news of, when they met the Chinese men-of-war. They did not return our salute, but opened fire on the Japanese men-of-war who responded. An engagement took place at 7 a.m of an hour and twenty minutes. During the combat, the Chih-Yuen fought bravely, but finding herself overpowered, she made her escape to Tientsin. When the Tsuan Kiang (?) found the Chih-Yuen had gone away and herself not able to oppose or to flee, she hoisted the white flag, and the Japanese at once captured the vessel. Among the 32 on board, there were one Dane, one Spaniard, and two whose nationality is not given in the paper. They were escorted to the Sasebo Admiralty Station at 6 a.m. the following day, and put into prison. The prisoners are said to be very liberally treated as Japanese soldiers are, and only confined to prevent their decamping. The Chinese man-of-war Kwang Ping (1,030 tons), has escaped to the Korean coast, and a transport carrying 1,500 marines left alone first surrendered, but again offering resistance, she was fired into and sunk by a shot. The Japanese men-of-war engaged in the action were, the Takachiho, Akitsushima, and another.

ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB.

TOURNAMENT FOR THE CALCUTTA CUP.

THE annual tournament for the Calcutta Cup among the members of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, which is an outstanding event in the golf season at St. Andrews, was opened, on 7th August, under auspicious conditions before a large and fashionable gathering of spectators, who had arrived at the Scottish Brighton. Instituted in 1885, this tournament is now in the ninth year of its age, and although that is a very brief time in the history of the Royal and Ancient Club, which stretches back 140 years, still in that short period it has taken firm hold of the interest and attention of the members. It was the first big handicap event inaugurated in connection with the club, and being under handicap it was at first not so popular with the crack players of the club as the scratch competitions. It has, however, won its way to popular favour, and is now an institution of the club, and draws a large and comprehensive field of players. This year the entry is exceptionally large—eighty players ballotting for places—and this large field includes several of the club's most formidable players. As its name indicates, the trophy was the gift of the Calcutta Golf Club to the premier Scottish Club, and is played for under handicap by holes. When the proceedings began the weather was fresh, with a westerly breeze, and everything was in favour of play. The links were looking their best, but the putting greens were found very keen. With old Tom Morris as usual acting as starter, the various couples were despatched from the teeing ground, beginning at half-past nine, but it was towards one o'clock before they all got under way.

On the second day the members of the Royal and Ancient were again favoured as regards weather until the close of the play in the afternoon, when a heavy rain shower fell. Twenty-three players were in the running over the previous two days' encounters, and ten engaged in the third round in the morning. The proceedings did not attract quite so much interest as on the opening day.

The tournament was renewed on 9th August, when another two rounds were played, and the list of competitors was reduced to three men at the close of the day's proceedings. Nine players remained in the land of the living and place of hope on Wednesday night, and these engaged in the fifth round in the morning. The weather was very oppressive, and thunder showers threatened during the forenoon, but the round happily ended before the storm broke; but during the afternoon the players were not so fortunate, and they had to submit to heavy showers. The following are the results as shown in the Sixth Round, and according to the very latest report received:—

SIXTH ROUND.

Mr. W. Gordon (5) beat Captain Scott (3) by 6 and 5 to play. Mr. F. G. Tait (owes 2) beat Mr. R. T. Boothby (scratch) by 4 and 3 to play. Mr. A. G. Tait (scratch) beat Mr. J. L. Low (scratch) by 3 and 1 to play.

On the morning of the 10th Mr. Gordon was to play Mr. F. G. Tait, while Mr. A. G. Tait would have the bye. The final, unless the morning match was halved, would be played during the afternoon.—*Englishman.*

TREE-MARKING IN KULU.

THE tree-marking story of Behar has reached Kulu at last, in a novel and somewhat mysterious version. Two strangers, believed to be Rishis, engaged an ekka to Pathankot for three rupees. Arrived at their destination, they vanished from mortal ken before the eyes of the astonished beholders. Whether these Rishis—or were they spooks?—paid their ekka hire is not stated. Then it was discovered that for a space of thirty miles, placards written in strange characters, not in ink, but in blood! had been affixed to all the trees along the roadside; again, the exact locality of these thirty miles of trees is not stated. A nineteeth century Daniel seems to have been found to interpret these mysterious Scriptures: they were disappointing; they were simply to the effect that there would be heavy floods attended with much damage this season. Tree-marking is a common practice in Kulu; it is supposed to place the tree under the protection of the nearest *deo* who guards it against lightning and, if a fruit tree, gives it good crops. It should, by rights, be marked with an equilateral triangle cut in the bark, or, as that is too much trouble, with simply a horizontal cut, and the piece of bark above sliced out. This dedication in no wise prevents the owner of the tree from cutting it down whenever he wants it, without any previous reference to the *deo*. As many of the larger alders that were uprooted and swept away by the late floods were dedicated in this fashion, it is to be feared that the *deos* were sadly remiss in their protective duties, or possibly, as these alders were Government property, they thought it was no affair of theirs—the Sirkar might just look after its own trees.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda in Rome, by a recent decree, has divided the large apostolic vicariate of Victoria-Nyanza in three new vicariates—one of Northern Victoria-Nyanza, one of Southern Victoria-Nyanza, and one of the Upper Nile. The first two will be confided to the Congregation of the Missionaries of Algiers, and the last to the Seminary of the Foreign Missions of Mill Hill. The vicariate of Southern Victoria-Nyanza is in territory entirely subject to Germany; the other two on English territory.

BARON D'ANETHAN, who succeeds the late Baron de Beyens as Belgian Minister in Paris, is, says a correspondent there, the son of the M. d'Anethan who was Foreign Minister of Belgium in 1870, and is the head of an ancient family of Hainault. He was private secretary of his father, Councillor of Legation in Paris under Baron de Beyens, and successively Minister to the Holy See at Lisbon and the Hague. His dignities, other than his title and diplomatic office, are Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold, Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Grand Cross of the Order of Christ of Portugal. As he is a widower, his only daughter will do the honours of the Belgian Legation. She is a painter of talent. His two sons are in the diplomatic service. A deceased brother of Baron d'Anethan was an aide-de-camp of King Leopold and military commander of Brussels.

SEOUL, the Corean capital, of which so much has been heard lately, is described in the new Canadian Pacific Company's new handbook, bearing the apparently paradoxical title, "Westward to the Far East." In the city walls of Seoul are eight gateways in imitation of the walls and gates of Peking. Other notable sights are the Palace gates, the marble pagoda, and the bell tower in the city. Without the walls there are the boulder image of Buddha to the north-west, the temple and tomb of Queen Chung at the south-west, the temple to the Chinese god of war in the same suburb, and the village of Buddhist priests in a north-easterly direction. At rare intervals the King passes through the streets of Seoul, and the procession accompanying him is a pageant that has remained unchanged in details since the middle ages. The writer admits, however, that there is little in the place to captivate the fancy of a traveller. It is hardly worth while, one would imagine, to go through a land where only bare rooms, without bedding or food, are supplied by inn-keepers, in order to reach it. The streets, we are told, are filthy, the houses mean and wretched, and the people poor and unambitious, as a crushed and spiritless race, who for centuries paid tribute to China and Japan to be let alone.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa,

PURELY PERSONAL.

SIR DONALD CURRIE has been giving an interesting account of the daily life on board the Pembroke Castle and the Grantully Castle on the memorable trips when Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tennyson were on them for rest and relaxation. The account appears in the form of an interview in The Strand Magazine. So far as Mr. Gladstone is concerned, the term rest is scarcely appropriate. His whole time on board, we are told, was occupied, not a single minute being wasted. On the Grantully Castle, after the illness that laid him aside from Parliamentary work, his favourite book was David Copperfield, but frequently he would take up some Greek work and read aloud passages upon which he would make a running commentary. It was delightful, says Sir Donald, to see Mr. Gladstone and Tennyson together. Tennyson would sit and read one of his poems to the great statesman, discussing here and there the various lines, Mr Gladstone questioning the poet as to how he came to use this or that form of phraseology. Sometimes they would talk about Homer, and on the Norway cruise in the Pembroke Castle they had an interesting discussion on Shakespeare. Tennyson was not an early riser, but he considered the morning the best part of the day for work, and he always returned to his cabin to study or write immediately after breakfast.

In Sir Donald Currie's reminiscences of his cruises with Gladstone and Tennyson, mention is made of the famous banquet on board the Pembroke of Castle, at Copenhagen. The guests on that occasion were the King and Queen of Denmark and their family, the Emperor and Empress of Russia and their family, the King and Queen of Greece and their family, the Princess of Wales and the Royal Family of England—in all twenty-nine Royal personages, together with sixteen Admirals, Ambassadors, and other diplomatists. Sir Donald could not help remarking that the speeches of the Royal guests and of Mr. Gladstone on that interesting occasion, with the records of the proceedings of that peaceful visit to Copenhagen, where a merchant ship of England was saluted by the manning of the yards of the warships of the different nationalities off the harbour, and the bands playing God Save the Queen, were in singular contrast with the less friendly visit which Nelson paid to Denmark in the time of the great war. As Lord Tennyson said to Mr. Gladstone: "This is the first time that a merchant ship of Great Britain has been so saluted since the time of Drake."

According to the 'Morning,' Mr. W. S. Gilbert was lunching the other day at a country hotel, when he found himself in company with three cycling clergymen, by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who he was, one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert, how he felt in such grave and reverend company." I feel, said Mr. Gilbert, like a lion in a den of Daniels.

Phonographers will regret to learn that the venerable Sir Isaac Pitman has through bad health been obliged to practically abandon the ative control of the Phonetic Institute at Bath. He tells us that the infirmities of age "are creeping up his legs, and saying that the time is at hand." A man like Sir Isaac, whose labour for upwards of half a century has extended to from ten to fourteen hours per day, is now entitled to repose, but what is to be lamented is that physical weakness may not permit the popular phonographer to enjoy his well-earned rest.

A lady, Mrs. Stopes, who was down on the programme for a paper on some Kentish prehistoric antiquities, was the other day the heroine of a little incident not at all usual in sectional meetings of the British Association, where the chairman's rulings and suggetsions are rarely questioned. It was about half-past one o'clock when the chairman called on her to read her paper, but the lady at once stated that she was too hungry and exhausted to do so before lunch. She had, she said, been waiting from ten o'clock, and could not possibly go on without refreshment. The chairman in courteous terms suggested that it must be now or never, but Mrs. Stopes preferred her lunch.

There has been a pretty little story going about at a certain watering-place not unknown to English visitors, about one of those ladies who take to pieces, so to speak. She was obliged, in a case of great crush at her hotel, to share her room for one night only with a small but precocious and extremely dangerous little niece. When the artificial aunt retired for the night, she carefully placed an impromptu screen between the bed and the dressing-table by means of spreading out a travelling rug and pinning one end of it to the bed-curtains, and tying the other to the bed-post. This performance must have awakened the small intruder, for after her aunt had taken off nearly all her hair, carefully washed off her complexion, and placed her teeth in a tumbler of water, a voice remarked, with some disappointment in its tone, "Aren't you going to take your eyes out?" The owner of the voice had crept out of the bed on the further side, and had seated herself on the floor to see if there was anything amusing going on.

Colonel Cameron, who is announced as the Conservative candidate for the Hartlepools at the next election, in opposition to the sitting member, Mr. Christopher Furness, is said to have began life as "boots" in a historic hotel in Barnare Castle, amid the scenes depicted in Sir Walter Scott's "Rokeby." It is part of the romantic story of his rise how, when a certain brewer called on the landlord in the regular order of things, he expressed his need of a smart youth, and how the landlord produced the embryo colonel from the cellar, where he had been engaged washing bottles, and was pronounced by the brewer to be the very head and front of his desire. Local tradition is proud of the connecting links which bind the "boots" to the brewer, and trace his progress to West Hartlepool, graduating as he did from clerk to partner, and sole proprietor, and latterly being the guiding star of the Lion Brewery Company. He is now one of the wealthiest brewers in the north of England, with the accumulated lucre of himself and his wife, a lady of good family in Australia. He is colonel of the 4th Durham Artillery Volunteers.

Professor Virchow of the University of Berlin is one of the most versatile of living savants. According to Professor Huxley it takes three specialists in science to do him justice when proposing his health at such a banquet as that at which the profession entertained him the year before last in London. Nay, a fourth auxiliary in that genial operation—say, the president of an alpine club or the Dean of Queen's Messengers—might well be required, if only to render the meed of praise due to his indefatigable activity. Let us consider what this septuagenarian has pledged himself to perform as part of his summer holidays. First, he will repair to Stockholm to take part in the "Americanisten-Congress;" next, he will appear at innsbruck as the most conpicuous figure at the Congress of Anthropologists; thirdly, he will assist, primus inter pares, at the "Naturforscher-Congress" in Vienna; fourthly, his presence will be one of the chief attractions at the Hygienic Congress to be held at Budapest; and, finally, he will close his scientific itinerary by entering an appearance at the Bosnian Archæological Congress, which is to meet at Serajevo. And not only will he leave those assemblies the richer for his participation; but he himself will profit by the experience, ascribing as he does to such periodical encounters with younger minds the re-invigorating effects which explain his phenomenal vitality. At the age of seventy-three the "savant" is prone to leave the race to the swift and the battle to the strong; Professor Virchow, however, finds that "grande mortalis ævi spatium" only an occasion for fresh triumphs in the arena, and for demonstrating that old age has other pleasures than those mentioned by Cicero.

A Swede has sent home to his own country an account of a lunch he received in China. He and the members of the Russian Consulate were invited to this repast by the Governor of Kashgar. They had forty-six different dishes served. But the interest is less in the food than in the etiquette. This is very rigid, and not likely to be mastered without study. An invitation for lunch is sent two days before the occasion, and if not answered, is understood to be accepted. It is always for twelve o'clock, noon, but the guest is not to arrive before two. With the invitation comes a card with the host's name, and the sending of this means that the guest is at liberty to adopt whatever custume he thinks fit. On his arrival the host examines the glass of his guest, and tests the chair which is intended for his use, to give him assurance that he may sit upon with safety. He even affects to wipe the dust off the seat. Then followed the forty-six meats. On this subject the Swede was not sympathetic. They consisted chiefly of shell-fish, to strips of the fat of mutton, followed by a dessert of a preserve of—much appreciated by the Chinese, but which leads the Swede to remark that the rule that the moment it is finished the guest leaves the table was a merciful one. He adds that the banquet greatly distressed the 'personnel' of the Russian Embassy, but that the Russian missionary, M. Ignatief, seemed to enjoy it.

In an account of Lord Macartney's embassy to the Emperor of China, published in 1798, a passage concerning the disgrace of the Mandarin who had been sent to receive the Embassy on its arrival in Chinese waters reads as follows:—"He was at this time in disgrace. The Emperor having heard that the Ambassador had his [the Emperor's] portrait in the Lion's cabin, wished to have an account of it; but finding that the Legate had not been on board, he degraded him for disobedience of orders. The punishment was, to wear an opaque white button instead of a blue one, and a crow's instead of a peacock's feather. He, however, kept his offices."

One of the best known of the London clergy, Prebendary Kempe, rector of St. James's, Picadilly, has announced his approaching retirement. He succeeded Dr. Jackson when the latter was appointed to the See of Lincoln, and his tenure of the incumbency was marked by the famous clerical meeting in the vestry, and by Canon Liddon's practical introduction to London when he delivered his famous series of sermons at St. James's. When Lord Salisbury was Secretary of State for India he offered Mr. Kempe the See of Calcutta.

SOME HOME INTERVIEWS.

TALKS WITH INTERESTING PEOPLE.

MR. GEORGE MORRIS, of Wednesbury, says the "Wednesbury Herald," is one of the oldest chemists in the country. He has been in business for twenty-seven years. The other day a representative learned from Mr. Morris of a wonderful cure experienced by a customer of his.

"It is nearly a year ago," said Mr. Morris, interviewed by our reporter, "since Mr. Thomas Bailey, of 30, Windmill-street, attracted my attention by his woeful appearance. He was thin, wan, and listless, and was evidently very ill. He was suffering from a complication of diseases. Stomach, liver, and kidneys, all seemed to be affected, and in addition his blood was evidently very poor. But fortunately his visit was the turning point. It appeared that Mr. Bailey had read in the newspapers some of the remarkable cures effected in difficult cases by the new scientific remedy, DR. WILLIAMS' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he had decided to give them a trial. When he had taken two or three boxes he showed wonderful improvement. I have been able to note the change in him. Although his disorder was deep-seated he will soon be perfectly well again. He had tried several doctors." Mr. Morris added, "I know twenty people in Wednesbury who have adopted this remedy with gratifying results."

To Mr. Bailey's residence in Windmill-street the reporter now proceeded, by a steep path uphill, which Mr. Bailey has to traverse every night on his way home. It would present difficulties to a man in ill-health, and admitted that when ill it was a journey he did not relish. The effort was altogether too much for him. But now, despite his sixty years, he walks home from work with ease and comfort, and takes a pleasure in life which was not possible when bowed down with illness. He had (he said) read from time to time in the local papers particulars of cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as some of the sufferers seemed to have been in much the same plight as himself, he at length discarded other medicines and gave the Pills a trial.

"What was the result?", queried the reporter.

"After three boxes I began to feel the benefit. That is nine months ago, and I am a different man altogether. I used to feel always languid and tired, and had no appetite. Now I have lost those feelings, and eat my meals heartily." Mr. Bailey also said his married daughter had a natural tendency to dyspepsia. Her complexion was sallow, she had a dreadful pain between the shoulders, and was generally enfeebled. He persuaded her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she was soon entirely restored to health.

The reporter made independent inquiries concerning the case in question, which fully confirmed the statement made in the course of the interview. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health: a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex, and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England (and of Brockville, Canada), represented in India wholesale and retail by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in Glass Bottles with Pink Wrapper bearing the full name: DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. Special prices for quantities. Pamphlet free by post on application to Messrs. Treacher. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life, to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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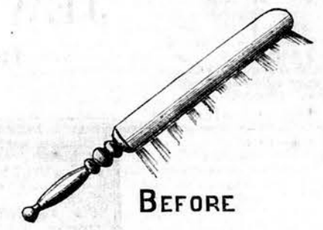

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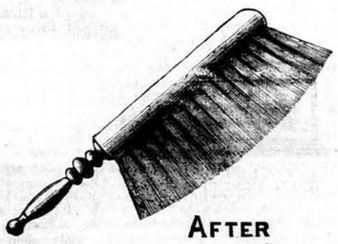

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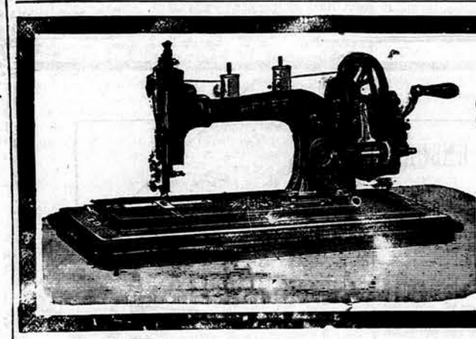

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT MODERATE TARIFF.

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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

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"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON, "*1st October, 1892.*

"DEAR SIRS, "I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

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Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

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"OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE . One Star. PINK . Two Stars. GOLD . Three Stars.

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Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

Rowland's Odonto

An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children; it is most exquisitely perfumed.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted free from any mineral poisons and is absolutely harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.; sold by Druggists and Stores.

☞ IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations; 100 years prove that ROWLANDS' are the best and only genuine.

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The most admired of all Perfumes. Other odours pall upon the sense, but ATKINSON'S "White Rose" is ever fresh and sweet.

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Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.

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OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

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(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration, of the Stomach

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MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.
The LANCET says :—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

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INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
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LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
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A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit Julien cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
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THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

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NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.
It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

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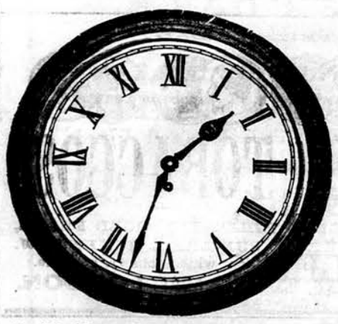


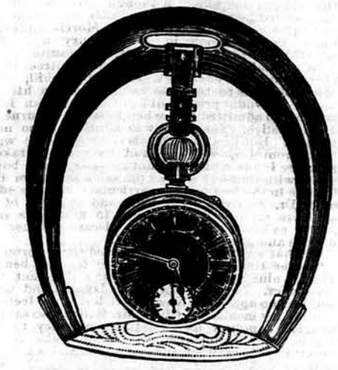
English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.

The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver-plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

REGULATOR CLOCK.

8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high
Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

American octagonal 8-day clock, 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 25.

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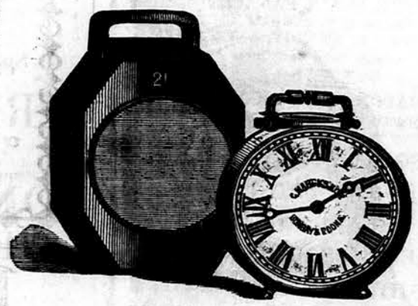

Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.
Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.

An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

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CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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25 CANDLE POWER.

Far superior to those offered elsewhere, and far better than anything of its kind yet made.

STEADY WHITE LIGHT,
Small Consumption of Oil, and Easy to Manage.

Height to flame, 8½ inches.
Nickel stand with Opal Shade and Chimney, complete,
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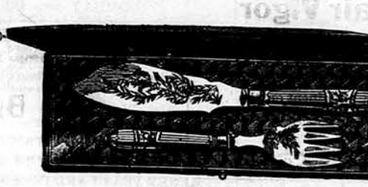
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.



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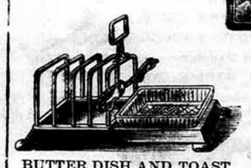

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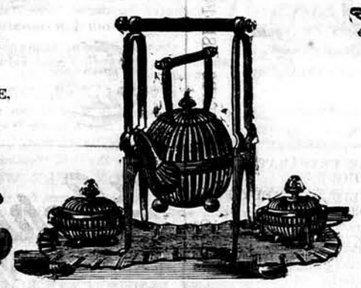

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PREMIUM INCOME ..... „ 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID ..... „ 6,91,18,000.

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Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

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Scotch Whisky
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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors :—
The Distillers Company, Ltd.,
whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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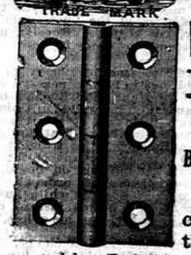

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